THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL VI.—No. 76. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Banquet by the Nobles to the United States Officers—Prince Gortschakoff's Speech on the Union and Destiny of the Nations—Emancipation in the Empire and Freedom in the Republic—"No Evil to America but what She may Inflict on Herself"—The Memory of Lincoln, Etc. Etc.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 10.—A number of high nobles of the empire gave a splendid dinner to the American officers at the English Club here on Saturday. Two hundred and fifty of the nobility were present. Prince Gortschakoff presided. After dinner speeches were made over the punch.

Prince Gortschakoff made a long one, which was frequently applauded, and he never spoke with greater animation and spirit. He said his transatlantic friends knew the sentiments with which our presence inspired every one; they had been expressed by persons in every grade; they made themselves heard as the echo of a single voice. His words but added to it in speaking of the unparalleled act and unique history by which the Congress had sent a message of affection to his sovereign. The choice of the commissions to the American officers who brought the ships over, and the presence of the representation of that nation, altogether constitute a complete work of harmony without a single discordancy.

I rejoice, he said, in the presence of these gentlemen in our midst, for I think that Russia is not likely to lose by a close examination. He rejoiced that practical, unprejudiced minds had come to judge them as they were. They will be able to appreciate a sovereign who is the greatest glory of his country, as well as a people which is a glory from its strength. He spoke of the glorious reign of the Emperor Alexander, which unites to-day sentiments of affection and self-sacrifice all over the country. All have a firm conviction of the eventful moments of that noble existence consecrated with unlimited self-denial to the well-being of the country. His grandest work was emancipation, and he asked his American friends for permission to speak frankly.

The resolution of Congress contained an error, an original one, which can only be explained by distance, when it makes mention of any enemy to emancipation in Russia. The insane person to whom it refers belongs to no nationality, he had no personal share in the destinies of the country, he represents nothing but the blind hazard of his birth. In Russia there exists not a single enemy to emancipation. All classes owe to that act their liberty. (Applause.) Even the same classes on which it imposes heavy sacrifices. The sovereign was the first to bear testimony of this to the territorial nobility. He would not dwell on the manifestations of sympathy between the two countries.

It was clear as midday, as seen in one of the most interesting facts of our time—a fact which creates between the two peoples, two continents, the germs of a kind feeling. A natural friendship which will bear its fruit in forming traditions, and tending to consolidate relations based on the spirit of genuine Christian civilization. Not based on geographical proximity, the sea lies between them and not on parchments, as few are to be found in the archives of the ministry. It is instructive, therefore; he called it providential. He rejoiced in these relations; he had faith in their continuance, and in his political position all his care shall be given to consolidate them; care, not effort, because an effort is not necessary in any affair of spontaneous and reciprocal attraction. Another motive impelled him to proclaim loudly his appreciation of this *entente*—it is neither a menace nor peril to any one—it is not inspired by greed or *arrière pensee*. The Almighty has given the two great countries their existence, and that interior life suffices.

The United States are invulnerable at home—an invulnerability not due to the rampart of the oceans screening them from European conflicts, but founded upon the public spirit and personal character of the citizens. No evil can happen to America but what she may inflict on herself. We have draped our flags in mourning for one of the most sad pages in the history of later times. We saw with profound regret the struggle between the North and South; but have always had faith in the final triumph of the Union, and we shall hope its permanent consolidation, which is the aim and directs the efforts of President Johnson, whose system is inspired at once by firmness and moderation. He has all our sympathies, and will draw us more closely between the two countries.

Russia, by her geographical position, may be drawn into European complications, the chances of war may cause her to experience reverses, but the same invulnerability exists for Russia as for America, and she will manifest herself whenever the dignity and honor of the country shall be seriously menaced. Then as in every former crisis in her history, the real power of Russia will appear. This power does not depend on territorial extent nor the number of the population; it flows from the intimate, indissoluble band which binds together the sovereign and the nation, which places in his hands all the intellectual material forces of the country in the same manner as she gives to-day all her sentiment, love, and devotion.

He thanked the gentlemen for their indulgence to him, regretting that the sentiments which animated all the Russian people had found so imperfect an expression. He would not forget to consecrate a few words of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, that great citizen who sacrificed his life in the fulfillment of his duties.

After hearing testimony to the prosperity of the United States, and the success of the work of pacification of the President, and thanking Mr. Fox, Captains Murray, Beaumont, and all the officers, and General Clay, who has constantly given proofs of affection for Russia, the Prince said:—"When our friends from America shall return to their homes, it is my desire that they shall bear with them, and preserve these sentiments which bind us together, and tell their countrymen that a great nation will never forget the proof of their sympathy offered to its sovereign; that it will never forget that there was in the history of the two countries a moment when we and our friends of America have lived the same life, when they have shared our anguish as they have participated in our joys."

After a few words from Mr. Fox, Mr. Clay, and others, and breathing the same spirit, the meeting ended.

The Emperor Alexander has sent an autograph letter to President Johnson.

Magnificent presents have been received from the Emperor by all the officers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEW JERSEY.

Union Nomination for Congress in the First District.

WOODBURY, September 27.—The First Congressional Convention of New Jersey met this morning, and nominated Judge William S. Moore, of Malp Landing, Atlantic county, for Congress, on the fifth ballot. A mass meeting was held this afternoon and evening, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. A. G. Cattell, the Hon. Theodore T. Frelinghuysen, and General George M. Robeson. It was large and enthusiastic.

Renomination of the Hon. A. J. Rogers.

The Hon. A. J. Rogers was on Wednesday renominated for a third term by the Fourth Congressional District Convention at Patterson. He received 105 votes on the joint ballot, and the nomination was immediately made unanimous amid the greatest enthusiasm and applause.

SANTA ANNA.

Another Chapter of the Diplomatic Troubles of Juarez—Santa Anna's Reply to Minister Romero—He will not be Deterred by the Rejection of his Services—What Does he Mean to Do? Etc.

The readers of THE TELEGRAPH will remember the highly interesting correspondence between the Minister of the Mexican republic at Washington, Senor Don Matias Romero, and General Santa Anna, which we published. The result of that correspondence was the rejection of the General's services in the present struggle of the republic against the empire. In the period intervening between the proffer of his services (May 21) and the confirmation (July 6) of Minister Romero's action (May 25) in refusing them, Santa Anna published (June 14) his manifesto to the Mexican people.

Since then he has been engaged mostly in settling legal disputes here between himself and other Mexican patriots. But, at the same time, the army of the empire has fallen back towards the capital, and as the Republican forces advance after them it appears that divisions and bickerings spring up in the rear, so as to leave matters on the Rio Grande in a very disordered state. Ortega is at Loredo, on the Rio Grande, and Juarez, who was to be in Monterey before this, has not gone so far yet. While this state of affairs reigns, Santa Anna publishes his reply to Minister Romero, and avers that "he will not be deterred from serving his country," but does not state how he means to do so. The following is

SANTA ANNA'S REPLY.

NO. 8 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK September 5—SIR:—I acknowledge receipt of your note of the 5th ult., enclosing a copy of that of Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, secretary for Foreign Affairs, dated at Chihuahua July 6 1866

I had previously received your letter of May 25, in reply to my own of the 21st of the same month, in which I tendered once more my services for the defense of the national cause. The singular terms of which you make use in this letter—casting highly offensive and unjust imputations on my character—had restrained me from answering it.

But, as the two notes mentioned at the beginning of this communication reproduce and officially approve those terms, I am compelled to reply to those imputations once for all. Before going any further, allow me to observe that the rude and aggressive tone in which you respond to the courteous offer of my services in so solemn a cause, seems to me not only out of place, but wholly unworthy of a public man.

In the note alluded to, you see fit to make me the object of the most blackening charges Senor Lerdo de Tejada, with equal disregard, adopts the same course I feel, therefore, in duty bound, for the sake of truth, to oppose to said charges my most explicit and emphatic denial.

You say in your letter of May 25 (subsequently approved by Senor Tejada) that "I was the first to solicit the establishment of a European monarchy in Mexico when I was at the head of the supreme Government," and that "I have recognized and supported the intervention of the French Emperor in our country's affairs, as appears from documents recently published." I had, until now, no idea that any one would regard as real evidence the gratuitous charges of persons who among our own countrymen as well as among other people, are ever found ready to attack the members of any Government without specifying or proving, in proper form, any of their accusations, but content themselves with uttering vain and declamatory accusations that have no weight except in the estimation of the ignorant

If the urbanity and courtesy with which I have always treated even those whom I have had to oppose, has induced you to suspect me of supporting this or that form of government, you have fallen into a very serious mistake. In our past national struggles I have always treated Frenchmen, Spaniards, and North Americans, even on the field of battle with that politeness which is invariably observed among cultivated men. It was reserved for you and Senor Lerdo de Tejada to reject the offer of my services to our country under the very strange pretext, indeed, of my alleged treason to all causes and parties.

If we except the present struggle (and, as you say, it was brought upon our country, not by me, but by our evil passions and domestic discords), there has not been a single instance in which Mexico, from the time of her political transformation in 1821, has been engaged in war, that I was not the first to come forward to serve her unreservedly with my person and private resources.

Thus you see that the courtesy and politeness with which I treated the Imperial authorities, when it became necessary, is inadvertently made the basis of a charge of treason against me, and it is taken for granted that my obedience to the plain dictates of prudence is nothing but infidelity to my country. Facts, with their irresistible logic, are justifying me. Those decrees of expulsion with which the French intervention has favored me do not certainly afford evidence of that support given to the usurpers which has been so gratuitously attributed to me.

Further on you state your reasons for not accepting my services on behalf of the republican cause, remarking that "during the late years of my life I have appeared associated with the conservative party of Mexico, a party which," you say, "has promoted the anti-patriotic project of subjugating Mexico." "This," you continue, "would cause every one to fear that, by having a share in the affairs of the republic, I should contemplate a new revolution as (so you say) I have done at other times in favor of the same party, and with the decided object of securing the impunity of its guilty members, thus disappointing the reasonable hopes of our people."

I do not understand how ideas so erroneous and incoherent can have occurred to you. If any real fear is entertained of my supposed design to lead a new rebellion in the exclusive interests of one party, let me ask how I could start such a scheme by placing my sword at the service of its most bitter antagonists? If such were the case, I should be commencing in the worst possible manner, and should sacrifice by such a step that irresistible influence which you say I hold over the conservative party. Moreover, it would become impossible in such a way for me to make a whole uniform and compact body of that party.

If I had any other object in view than that of uniting all parties in the defense of the republic and its independence, I would not have placed my services at the disposal of those very leaders whom I had heretofore to oppose in arms, while I was at the head of public affairs, and they were trying to disturb public order and upset our political institutions. By this step I have tried to set an example, for our ruin is certain if, in the interest of our common country, we do not all forget our domestic dissensions and discords, and use our united endeavors in defense of the republic against all foreign and domestic enemies.

You, as well as Senor Tejada, charge that I did not offer my services to the republic in the days when the intervention appeared too powerful, but that now I do, when the intervention is about to be abandoned. I never looked upon the intervention as a very powerful and permanent institution. There is no foreign yoke so strong that a people, however weak they may be, cannot finally shake off. But it is sad for one who loves his country to see illfeelings, hatred, and revenge preside over the councils of even those who are at the head of a movement so worthy of the best success

I do not, indeed, deplore so much the calumnious imputations of which I am made the object, as that inexorable disregard with which the extermination of an important and valuable circle of Mexican society is boldly proclaimed. The terms on which you and the Government at Chihuahua proscribe a numerous party of the Mexican people, form a perfectly horrible programme of death and desolation. It is an easy matter to set a place on fire, but not so easy to set bounds to the damage it may do, or to foretell the number of victims it may sweep away.

I do firmly believe that unless our domestic quarrels and hatreds be stifled, we can never expect to witness a cessation of this effusion of blood by our countrymen, or an end to the calamities that now afflict our unfortunate nation. Out of decorum I have carefully abstained from making any personal imputations, while repelling the charges with which you and Senor Tejada have sought to overwhelm me, and which rest on the supposition that I am influenced by the worst of motives, and to judge even my inward intentions. Are you not aware of the confiscation of my valuable estates by the imperial authorities in punishment of my adhesion to the national cause?

I might as well have made no reply to the vague and unfounded charges contained in your notes alluded to, but I feared that my silence regarding points of so much delicacy might be construed in an unfavorable sense.

As to my past career, to which you allude by saying that I have served all parties, allow me to inform you that no partisan feeling has ever actuated my official conduct. As a soldier I have always been found at the post assigned to me by my duty. You cannot be ignorant that, in our international conflicts, I have always fought under that same flag which I was the first to unfurl before the civilized world—even before the formation of our republic

The rough terms in which your notes reject my services do not deter me from doing my best in behalf of our people I am still influenced by the same desire. I acknowledge the same duty of using, in the service of my country, that sword with which she honored me in her brightest days. The people to whom you appeal will know how to appreciate my devotedness in thus disregarding the scorn of men whom I had to oppose, in former times, in defense of our Mexican institutions. For my part I will always continue to promote union among our countrymen, considering it an indispensable condition for the triumph of the republic. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. L. DE STA ANNA.

To his Excellency Don M. Romero, Minister from the Republic of Mexico at Washington, D. C.

LOUISIANA.

The Murder of Captain S. G. Butts, of the Veteran Reserve Corps—Result of the Military Investigation.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—General Sheridan, under date of September 19, forwards reports of Major Cronie and Mr. Nat. Rives, containing all the information he had received in regard to the murder of Captain S. G. Butts, Veteran Reserve Corps, and an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau stationed at Vernon, La.

Mr. Rives reports that Lieutenant Butts left Vernon July 1 to go to Natchitoches. He borrowed my saddle-bags, and told me he would return in about ten days. He left here (Vernon) Sunday morning, and stayed that night at the house of John O. Morris, a short mile this side of Louisville, in Wems Parish, as I learned from Mr. Morris himself. Again we heard that he took dinner at Mr. Watson's, six miles this side of St. Maurice, in Winn Parish. It is reported here that Lieutenant Butts stated to Watson and others that his life had been threatened in Winnfield if he returned by that route to Vernon. But he declared his intention of doing so, as he was not afraid.

I am truly sorry (and I believe it is the general sentiment of the citizens in this vicinity) that anything should have happened to Butts. He seemed to have made a very favorable impression on the people of Jackson. I have never heard any one speak of him except in the kindest terms. I hope sincerely he will turn up all right yet. Have you heard as yet whether he ever reached Natchitoches? Mr. Thompson and myself had determined yesterday to send down to that city, perhaps next week, on business, and at the same time write and see if we could learn anything from Butts.

I believe I have given you all the information we have here in relation to Lieutenant Butts. If I can learn anything more I will advise you at once. Very respectfully, NAT. RIVES.

OFFICE BUREAU F. R. AND A. L., NATCHITOCHES, La., September 5, 1866.—Captain A. F. Hayden, A. A. G., Freedmen's Bureau.—SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that, having made all due inquiries in regard to the fate of Captain S. C. Butts, I have every reason to believe that his remains were found about four miles from Mr. (or as they call him, Squire) Weeks' house. Mr. Weeks I have known for some time. He (Butts) stopped all night at his (Weeks') house on Sunday, the 8th of July—the day that I parted from him.

The skeleton found exactly corresponds with the description of Butts—two of the front teeth broken. Gold shirt-studs or sleeve-buttons were found. He had on sleeve-buttons, but I do not recollect any shirt-studs.

The remains were found by a son of Anderson Walker and some freedmen. From the description of the wound, it seems the ball passed through the back of his head, coming out of his forehead, and, from the statement, he must have been killed instantly. When he left Squire Weeks' he had on his military pants "V. R. C.," and said he would go by Louisville, to get a shoe put on his horse.

Where the skeleton was found is about four miles on the Natchitoches and Munroe roads, near a spring in said road, and within three miles west of Louisville on that road. Respectfully,

JAMES CRONIE, Brevet Major, V. R. C.

ANOTHER MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A Man Shot in a Disreputable House.

About half-past ten o'clock last night the people in the vicinity of the house No. 1 Carll street, occupied by a woman named Celeste Carhart, were alarmed by the report of two shots fired in rapid succession, followed by cries and groans. A crowd was soon collected at the house, when a man was found lying on the sidewalk, bleeding from a wound in the abdomen. Police Sergeant Hanford made an investigation, from which the following facts appeared:—On the previous night the wounded man, whose name is Gorman, came with a woman to Mrs. Carhart's house, and after paying Mrs. Carhart for his room, she returned to him a $2 bill as change, which he subsequently ascertained to be a counterfeit. Last night he went back to the house for the purpose of getting a good bill, and knocked at the door, when Mrs. Carhart appeared at one of the windows and told him that he could not get in. He insisted on entering, and began to knock at the door again. Mrs. Carhart then told him that if he did not leave she would shoot him; but he still continued to knock, when the woman came down stairs with a large navy revolver and fired two shots at him through the door, both balls taking effect in his abdomen. The woman was taken into custody, and the injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his injuries were examined by Surgeon Cochran, who declared them fatal. Gorman is still alive, but is not expected to survive through the day. Coroner Lynch will make an *ante-mortem* examination to-day.—*New York Post, of last evening.*

Reopening of the Anti-Rent War.

The anti-rent war has broken out afresh, and threatens a desperate fight between the belligerent Helderbergers and the military, who are already "ordered to the rout."

The situation since the last military expedition has been simply as follows:—By that expedition the anti-renters in possession of property claimed by Colonel Church were dispossessed, and the agents of the Colonel have since held the property, subject, however, to frequent raids from the squatters and warlike threats and demonstrations on the border.

Monday the threats were carried into execution. One hundred and fifty armed men, well organized, advanced upon the farms held possession of by Colonel Church's men. An advance guard was sent to the front to notify those in possession to quit. They did not heed the threats of the "advance," but when they saw the "main body" moving down upon them, they began to realize the condition of affairs. Still they held on, and it was by force that they were obliged to vacate.

There were but five of Colonel Church's men in possession. These were terribly abused by the anti-renters. They were knocked about and beaten unmercifully, with clubs and sticks. One of them, Michael McLaughlin, sustained a fractured collar-bone. Others also sustained severe injuries. The effects which Colonel Church's men had about the premises were huddled together in an old wagon and drawn down the hill, while a squad of the anti-renters drove Colonel Church's men down at the point of long poles, with which they would occasionally welt them.

All were driven to the foot of the mountain, and the anti-renters again returned to headquarters. Colonel Church's men were obliged to return to Albany. The Worth Guards and Captain Andrews' company of the 28th Regiment have been ordered out, and will leave for the seat of war on Friday.—*Troy Times, Sept. 26.*

BEECHER TO BEECHER.

Reply of Edward Beecher to Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., of Galesburg, Ill., has adressed a letter, through the Chicago *Tribune*, to his brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in reply to the celebrated letter of the latter upon the question of reconstruction. He charges that that letter "implies this false assumption, that there are some who are not in favor of speedily restoring the seceded States. It is an argument against such." After critically reviewing it, he says:—

"Do not deceive yourself by the assumption that the peculiarity of your position is that you are in favor of the immediate restoration of the seceded States, and that herein you agree with Johnson and differ with the Republican party. This assumption is unfounded. The Republicans are as much in favor of the immediate restoration of the seceded States as you, or as Johnson. The point of difference is this:—Johnson insists on admitting aristocratic despotisms organized by leaders of the Rebellion, clothed with peculiar and extraordinary power, and subjecting loyal men to their sway; and Congress does not. In this antagonism, on which side are you? There is no middle ground. Are you against such despotisms? Then say so boldly, and denounce them and their author as they deserve."

Doctor Beecher accounts for his brother's singular obliquity on the ground that one portion of divine truth has become unbalanced in his mind, making his theories of reconstruction one-sided and false. These are the duties of forgiveness, confidence in evil-doers, magnanimity, and overcoming evil with good. "On these you were speaking," he remarks, "when you denounced the policy of Thaddeus Stevens as satanic. You assigned no specific reason for your denunciation, but the implication was strong that it was because it did not agree with your ideas of magnanimity, forgiveness, and overcoming evil with good. You would restore the Rebels to power greater than that of loyal men, honor them, confide in them, royally load them with benefits and gifts, and then work through them in their prosperity to elevate the freedmen, whom you have stripped of all power. This, you think, is Christ-like, and any policy of penalty, deprivation, and restriction towards traitors is satanic."

In conclusion Doctor Beecher says:—

"So far is it from being true that there is no danger of retrogression, that if the policy of Johnson prevails, the South will have a balance of power, in connection with Northern allies; and by following his principles as to Congress up to their logical issues, will be able to invalidate all the legislation of the war, restore slavery, assume the Rebel debt, and repudiate that of the nation. If all the States have an indefeasible right to representation at all times; if all the amendments to the Constitution should be initiated in a Congress composed of the representatives of all the States to be valid; if the present Congress only assumes to be a Congress, hanging on the outskirts of the Government—and all this Johnson and his partisans have taught—what surer premises are needed to lead logically to all the results which have been specified? And are we to trust to the honor or moral integrity of those who through perjury initiated the Rebellion, to avert the result? There is no safety but in a firm adherence to the fundamental principles of justice and honor. If we deviate from them God will make our sin our punishment.

"If we believe that there is a God, and that as nations sow so shall they reap—if justice, honor, and humanity are not mere empty names, let us not dare to do it.

"I am your affectionate brother,

"EDWARD BEECHER."

DISTRESS IN ALABAMA.

A Mother and Two Daughters in Alabama Die from Actual Starvation.

(*Correspondence Montgomery Advertiser, Sept. 15.*)

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, September 15.—Messrs. Editors:—Will you please publish the following plain statement of facts, which the people of Montgomery ought to know:—

About two or three weeks ago, in a house near the fair grounds, a woman was found dead on the floor. She had fallen from the bed, and must have died during the night. Around her lay four little daughters, the oldest one about twelve years of age. Daybreak revealed to them their mother's dead body lying on the floor. But this was not all; these little girls lying around her were dying, yes, dying, for the want of bread and attention. In this fix they were found and brought by some one, in a little cart, to Bishop Cobb's Home for Orphans. They were brought there on Friday. When these little girls came to the Home they were the picture of misery and want, and not scarcely a rag on to hide their nakedness; emaciated and sallow, they looked like living skeletons, and they were crying for bread. The baby, about three years of age, died on Saturday. The poor little thing was too near gone for any human aid to do her any good. She begged for bread until she died.

Another one, named Lizzie, about seven or eight years of age, died on Wednesday. She was a pretty little girl, but reduced to a mere skeleton. She begged those around her to give her some meat and bread, to the last. The other two are still at the Home. It was thought at first that they would die too, but the oldest one, a bright, sweet little girl, is improving. Her account of the sufferings they underwent is enough to melt the hardest heart to tears—how they cried for bread and could not get it—that they had been drawing rations, but when they all got down sick they sent their ticket by a negro woman, but that the ticket was torn up and the answer was, "no more rations"—and how their poor, sick mother, the evening before she died, with tears streaming down her cheeks, pressed them to her bosom—and much more which this little girl told me in a straightforward manner, and which had truth stamped upon what she said.

The other little girl, named Mary, about nine years of age, is still very low, and it is doubtful whether she will ever get well, though she has improved some since she has been at the Home. She at first begged every one who came near her to give her some meat and bread, as she had been literally starving.

These are the plain facts as they are. They need no embellishment.

President Roberts on President Johnson.

In a speech to the Fenian Brotherhood at Troy, last week, President Roberts said:—

"If Johnson came before Irishmen for their votes, they ought to be strangled if they gave them. He had promised to be the Moses of the negro, and he had turned out to be a Pharaoh to crush them. He would like to be their Moses, but Irishmen were afraid of his turning Pharaoh again. The one thing Johnson did at the request of the Fenians was to release John Mitchel from Fortress Monroe; but the Fenians have since discovered that it was on account of his sympathy for Rebels, and not for them. It is evident that a large proportion of the Irish vote is lost to the Democratic party so long as Andrew Johnson is dictator of that organization."

NEARLY AN ACCIDENT TO JOHN MINOR BOTTS.—At Newark, on Wednesday evening, Hon. John Minor Botts narrowly escaped from a serious, if not fatal accident, at the Centre street depot. When the train from New York reached the depot he got off, and, on finding that his baggage would be carried to Market street depot, he attempted to get upon the train again after it commenced moving, and missing his footing, fell nearly under the wheels. He had presence of mind enough, however, to roll away from the car, and escaped uninjured, although his clothing was covered with mud.—*N. Y. Times.*

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 28.

The President and the Constitutional Amendment.

The statement having prevailed that the President is about to modify his policy to the extent of recommending the proposed Constitutional amendments to the adoption of the Southern unrepresented States, authority is given for a most emphatic denial. The President considers that the amendments were prepared in violation of the fifth article of the Constitution, and are therefore invalid, and that it would be in contravention of his oath of office to encourage them in any way. There is, however, reason to believe that he contemplates recommending to Congress, at its approaching session, first, the admission of the representatives of all the States, and then the proposal of amendments to the Constitution, embracing, in less objectionable form, the essential elements of those now pending.

Bounty and Claim Agents in a Rage.

The bounty-brokers and claim-agents of this city have been thrown into a terrible fever of excitement by reason of the Paymaster-General's refusal to recognize them in the prosecution of claims for the increased bounty provided for by the last Congress. The brokers and agents thereupon got together and held an indignation meeting, at which they appointed a committee to lay their grievances before the Secretary of War.

Mr. Stanton gave them the cold shoulder by approving the action of the Paymaster-General, whereupon they raised the question of their legal rights to prosecute these claims. On this question the Secretary of War referred them to the Attorney-General, and there the matter rests for the present.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Conservative-Democratic-Rebel Meeting Last Night—The Rives Pollard Case, Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The Conservative Johnson procession and mass meeting last night was very large, and it consisted of two thirds old Democrats, with a large sprinkling of Rebels.

H. Rives Pollard was held to bail yesterday, for a further hearing to-day, for shooting, with intent to kill, Frederick Hipkins. The bail will be increased to-day, or he goes to jail, as Hipkins may die. John Wills, Esq., represents the State as Hipkins' counsel.

Arrival of the "Propontis."

BOSTON, September 28.—The steamer *Propontis* has arrived from Liverpool with 400 passengers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, September 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds were firmly held. New 5-20s sold at 108¾, a slight advance; 7-30s at 106; and 10-40s at 99½, no change. 111¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 111½ for old 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issues sold at 99¾; and old do. at 95½.

In Railroad shares there was more doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 29½@29¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, an advance; and Reading at 58½, no change; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown, 57½ for Minehill; 39¼ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33½ for Philadelphia and Erie; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 88¼ was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 17¼ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Delaware Division sold at 57, no change, and Lehigh Navigation at 58½, an advance of ½; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36¾ for preferred do.; 120½ for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. 230 was bid for North America; 148½ for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 32½ for Mechanics'; 59 for Girard; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 56½ for Commonwealth; 68½ for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144½; 11 A. M., 145; 12 M., 145½; 1 P. M., 145¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read...	s10wn 58½	100 sh Read.....	58 44

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 10-40s....c	99½	100 sh Cata pf.....	29½
$500 do.....	99½	100 sh do.....	b60 29
$2000 do.....	99½	200 sh do....its c.	29
$7000 U S 7 30s June	106	100 sh do.....	b60 29½
$1000 do.....	106	100 sh do.....	29
$150 do.. July..	105½	100 sh do.....	29½
$1500 do July lots	106	5 sh Penn R.....	56½
$4000 US 5-20s, 62reg	108¼	12 sh do....lots..	56¾
$6000 US 5-20s 65coup	108½	859 sh do....lots.	57
$2000 do.....	108½	5 sh do.....	56¾
$7000 City 6s, old....	95½	44 sh Lehigh Nav..	58½
$800 do...new..	99½	1200 sh Keystone Zinc	1
$1000 N Pa R 6s.....	91½	100 sh Reading R..	58½
$2000 Leh Val bds..	96½	500 sh do.lots..b5	58½
14 sh Del Div.....	57	500 sh do.....	58¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 144¾@145¼; Silver ¼s and ½s, 136; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9¾.

"WHO IT PAYS TO BUY GOLD."—Under this caption the *Nation* of yesterday gives the following interesting article:—

"The establishment of a new Gold Exchange in the lower hall of the New York Stock Exchange, under the auspices of leading members of both Boards of Brokers and quite a number of leading banking-houses, has led to inquiry into the soundness of the rules which govern the trade in gold. Among other rules, the one which imposes a penalty of one quarter of one per cent. for non-delivery has been anxiously discussed. For the benefit of readers out of Wall street, we may explain that when a broker agrees to deliver to another broker one hundred shares of Erie at a given price on a given day, and fails to deliver the stock, the buyer's remedy is to buy in the stock publicly in open market, through an official or one of the Boards, and to hold the seller for any difference between the price at which he so buys in the stock and the price at which he had originally purchased it of the defaulting vendor; if the buyer neglects or elects not to avail himself of this remedy, he is held to assent to the postponement of the delivery till the following day. With gold the rule is different. If a man sells $10,000 gold and neglects to deliver it on the day it is due, he must pay one-quarter of one per cent.—say $25—to the buyer by way of penalty for non delivery, and a like penalty for each subsequent default. The rule was established at a time when transactions in gold were loosely conducted, and it was highly desirable that speculators should be taught the necessity of a strict adherence to contracts. But in practice the rule has had an effect which was not anticipated by its framers. It established a normal—though fictitious—value for the use of gold. It started the idea that, instead of borrowing money to carry gold, holders might, by a judicious manipulation of the market, and by a combination among themselves, exact from short sellers and borrowers of gold a bonus for the use of specie from day to day. It accustomed operators to the notion that gold was so scarce that it ought to command a premium for immediate delivery. And in this way it led ultimately to the great speculative combinations for the rise in gold which very nearly ruined the Government in the last year of the war, and which now keeps the premium twenty to twenty-five per cent higher than it was in March last. It has been calculated that a man who bought a million of gold on the 1st of March last, and has steadily lent it out ever since, has made 37 per cent. on his investment. If he bought his gold at 127, which was the average price in March, his gold now costs him 90 per cent. As he can sell it at 144, he can real ze 54 per cent., or $540,000 in currency, by selling out. What legitimate business offers such profits as this? It may well be questioned whether any such profits would have been realized, or any such operations undertaken but for the one-quarter per cent rule above mentioned. The great speculators who combined last spring to buy up all the floating gold in Wall street relied upon the prospect of lending out their gold as their main source of profit. Merchants who borrowed gold for the payment of duties, short sellers who required gold for immediate delivery, agents of California shippers who sold against remittances by steamers, were all at the mercy of the little clique of gold-jobbers who had bought up the bulk of the floating gold in Wall street. If it had been Erie, or pork, or cotton, or wheat, there might have been some temporary inconvenience in effecting deliveries, but in the course of a day or two everything would have been smoothed over. But in the case of gold the borrowers were met at once with the rule of the Gold Room which arbitrarily declares the daily value of gold to be one-quarter per cent. With this rule to back them, the cliques refused to lend their gold under one-eighth of one per cent. The merchants and the bears had no choice but to accede to the terms proposed; and hence, for days and weeks, the cliques were enabled to lend their gold at one-tenth or one quarter per cent. daily. Had there been no one-quarter per cent rule, it is very doubtful whether the cliques would have ventured to purchase all the floating gold of the street, and it is quite likely that the bears, rather than pay a bonus for the use of gold, would have elected to have their contracts closed by an officer of the Gold Room Opinions continue to differ with regard to the future course of gold. One set of men, in view of the heavy rains in the Northwest, the unfavorable reports from the South, and the prospect of heavy importations of goods from Europe expect gold to advance to higher points than it has touched since the fall of Richmond. Another set of men, dwelling upon the steady reduction of the national debt and especially upon the liquidation of all those forms of indebtedness which stood in the way of contraction of the irredeemable paper money, cannot see why gold should rule higher now than it ruled in March last. So far as the crops are concerned, the public may rely upon it that the current reports are more likely to be under than over the fact. For twelve years we have heard the same story each successive year—the crop is ruined, cotton and corn. Yet each year we have seemingly had enough for ourselves and for Europe. It must always be borne in mind that the parties who circulate these stories about ruined crops have got stocks on hand for sale On the other hand, the vast bank expansion is sure to lead to extravagant expenditures by individuals, and consequently to large importations of foreign goods But, again, the more the European people invest in our Five-twenty bonds, the better they like them, and, practically, they pay for hardware and dry goods just as effectually as cotton or corn It seems to be a settled fact that the Government is not going to sell any more gold. Europe is supplying all the bullion required for the payment of duties at our custom houses. When the Treasury holds $100 000,000 of its own it will be dangerous to buy gold for the rise. This will occur before New Year."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, September 28.—There is no falling-off in the demand for Flour for home consumption, and prices are well maintained, but there is no inquiry for shipment. Sales of 2500@3000 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $12 25@12 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do at $12 75@14 50; superfine at $7@8·75, the former rate for inferior; old and new stock extras at $9@11; and fancy brands at $15@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over $6@6 50. 1200 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on terms kept private.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and it is wanted by the millers at full prices Sales of 1000 bushels prime red at $2 95@2 97; white ranges from $3 10 to $3·25 Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at $1·10@1 15. Corn is scarce, and in moderate request, with sales of 1000 bushels of yellow and Western mixed at 90c@$1 05. Oats are in good demand; sales of 7500 bushels Southern at 53@54c. afloat and 55c. in store. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Flaxseed is dull and scarce; sales at $3·37½@3·45. Clovereed ranges from $6·50 to $7·50 ₩ 64 lbs. Timothy is not so plenty; sales at $3·75@4.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 38 and Ohio at $2·42.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Cotton quiet. State Flour unchanged; sales of 9000 barrels. Sales of 300 barrels of Southern at former rates. Wheat dull and unchanged. Mixed Corn unchanged; sales of 16 000 bushels at 91@92c., afloat. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at $33. Lard and Whisky dull.

Presentation to General Geary.

A very interesting presentation scene took place yesterday at the Monongahela House, which took General Geary quite by surprise, but which he duly acknowledged. W. H. Davis, a soldier's orphan, presented a handsome wreath to the General, in the following neat speech:—

"Dear General:—This wreath is my offering to a brave, good man—an offering that carries with it the gratitude of an orphan. My father served under you through the Mexican war, and by the fireside of our then humble home he has told me of your honor, valor, and patriotism as worthy of imitation by his children. Having fallen in the war for the Union, he is no longer here to care for me; but the lesson he has taught me still lives in you and your history to guide me to honesty and uprightness in may way through life. Please accept the wreath I hand you."—*Pittsburg Commercial, 26th.*

An Explosive Bullet.—M. Fertuiset, one of the French lion-hunters, who rivals Gerard, has invented an explosive bullet. One of them, of the diameter known in France as No. 16, blew up a strong wooden box divided into three compartments, reducing it to small splinters. The second, No. 8, penetrates through a target made of strong

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Constitutional Amendment — Last Chance for the South.

From the Herald.

While the Republican leaders and talkers are going around the country, like Cornwall miners, with tallow candles in their caps, endeavoring to shed light upon the crisis through which the country is passing, we have entirely eclipsed them by the calcium illuminator we have introduced in the shape of the Constitutional amendment. It is now very clear that it has been the policy of Thad. Stevens and his Jacobin followers to keep this important amendment out of sight as much as possible. It has been rarely discussed in any of their councils, or at any rate at those which have reached the ear and eye of the public. They do not wish to have it openly debated, nor do they desire that the minds of the people shall become familiar with its justness and its ameliorating tendencies. Above all, they do not want the South to accept it; for they know if it does their power will be lost and their rod of terror broken. Stevens is not satisfied with the amendment; neither is Wade, Sumner, Banks, Butler, nor Boutwell. Neither is Kelley, of Pennsylvania, nor Greeley, of the *Tribune*, nor any others of the bitter radical stamp. What these men want is for the South to reject or to spurn the amendment, and thus compel the question of restoration to go over to the next Congress, which, they feel confident, and not without reason, will be more inimical to the South than the present one.

What, then, is the plain policy of the South? Clearly it is to accept, without hesitancy or delay, the proposed amendment. They certainly cannot expect to do any better with the present Congress, and they must not hope or expect for greater clemency from the next. By all the signs of the times the Fortieth Congress will be composed in part of a fierce and revolutionary body of men. In all the Eastern States, where the radicals have majorities, the question upon nominations for Congress is not who is the most moderate or conservative, but who is the most radical. The latter is invariably the nominee. It is for this reason that such men as Banks, Butler, and Boutwell—all formerly Massachusetts Democrats—are so extreme and violent in their anti-Southern views. In this they but echo the sentiments of the people they represent, and not to obey that sentiment they know is to allow themselves to be politically shelved for the remainder of their lives. They are bent upon success, and the motto of one of these men is, "Success is a duty."

Now, then, is the critical moment for the South. The proposed Constitutional amendment should be promptly accepted by them. The present Congress cannot refuse to acknowledge the act, and to restore them to fraternal relationship in the Union. It is in a measure pledged to do this, and it has already partially fulfilled its pledge by admitting Tennessee. From the next Congress the South will have much to apprehend. There is great danger that the aims of the radicals to disfranchise the whites, to confiscate and apportion their property, and to give universal and unrestricted suffrage to the blacks, will then be accomplished. The Legislature of every Southern State should therefore be immediately called together, and the proposed Constitutional amendment adopted. Once in Congress, they will hold the balance of power in the House, and have their proportionate weight in the Senate. They will never have a better chance for being restored to a position in the Union than is now offered them. We again say, let them accept it.

President Johnson should issue a proclamation calling upon the Governors of the several Southern States to convene their Legislatures before next December, and recommend them to adopt the proposed amendment. This done, a new and effulgent light will be shed over the whole Union, from the brilliancy of which the radicals will, with their tallow candles, pale into insignificance.

The Present Canvass.

From the Tribune.

There are many reasons why the great political campaign into which we are ushered should be, as it is, the most earnest and exciting ever known to the country. Compared with this, the old contests were but the struggles of parties and politicians for office, though it is true that important industrial questions underlaid the old rivalries of Whigs and Democrats. Protection and free trade were the main issues of the Presidential elections which preceded the anti-slavery agitation which resulted in the fight upon the Wilmot proviso, the territorial question, and the division of the Democracy into the Douglas and Breckinridge wings. Though the Republican party first proved itself a power in the Fremont canvass of 1856, it was not till 1860 that its principles eclipsed all minor interests. In Mr. Lincoln's election the North, dropping all other questions of trade and finance, endeavored to settle forever the question of slavery extension, and asserted the right of the majority of the people to control the national course. That contest was earnest enough, yet it would have been doubly so had had the threat of the South to rebel been believed. In 1864, the canvass was all one way. No Republican, however lukewarm, dared to vote against the representative of the Union while the South was in rebellion, and there were many Democrats who yielded their party principles to what they felt to be a national duty.

But this canvass has elements previously unknown, which makes it more complex and important than any preceding. For sixty years we had merely the administration of the Government to determine; in 1864 we had its preservation imposed upon us; now we are required to decide upon the reconstruction of the Union. All the old questions that led to the Rebellion are summed up in this new dilemma, and matters of infinite importance to a republic, which men were afraid to touch during the days of peace, have been vitalized by war. The extent of State rights must be decided now, and finally, for it is forced upon the country in a form even more dangerous than that of secession. We find the Southern leaders and the Northern Copperheads claiming that rebellion itself does not affect the relations of a State to the Union, and that South Carolina may fight for four years to destroy the Union, and then, by the mere act of throwing down her arms, take full part in its government.

This hypothesis, if recognized as an element of Republicanism, would be a perpetual incentive to treason, for, if rebellion succeeds, it is safe, and if it fails, it is safe the more. We must proclaim in this canvass that State rights can by no possibility mean such national wrongs as these. The North, which is alone the nation, for it alone is loyal, is to decide the national creed, and the South is to accept it. This is the first great principle the people are imperatively required, by their duty to the future, to maintain, and it must be maintained, or the republic becomes an anarchy, and its peace rests, not upon the laws, but upon the forbearance of its foes. Besides this, the true theory of representation, the basis of all republicanism, is to be equally applied to all the States. For fifty years the South governed the country, for purely sectional interests, upon fraudulent votes.

So far as absolute right was concerned, it might as well have based its Congressional representation upon the negroes in Africa as the negroes in America, and the Northern farmer might as well have claimed the three-fifths privilege because of his herds of cattle as the Southern planter because of his herds of slaves. The Constitutional amendment, which equalizes representation, giving the South no more nor less than the North, embodies this righteous reform, and we must enforce it. It is no longer a question of what the Union has been, or what party shall govern it. The politics of the past are blotted out by war; the gulf of the Rebellion rolls like an ocean between the past and the future. What the Union shall be is now for the people to declare.

The men who made the Rebellion, and the party which aided their efforts, are opposed to all reform and all progress. They would return us to 1860, and make the war but a drunken dream. So the President himself would consider it, if we may judge him by his speeches and his acts. Every man who hated the Union from 1861 to 1865, every man who hates it now, every coward who prolonged the war by his cowardice, every friend to aristocracy, and every foe to honest labor, is with the President in his policy of surrender. That the Southern States could forfeit no right by rebellion, that the unjust basis of representation should not be changed, are the principles upon which he and his followers would shape the future of the Union. In this strife the whole country is convulsed. A war of ideas, not less deadly than that of men, is necessarily begun, and there is no power on earth that can stop it. We begin in this canvass the work of the reconstruction of the Union, and with fidelity and courage we should finish it in the Presidential canvass of 1868. It is not less important that the revolution which established the Union or the war which preserved it; it is the third stage of the great struggle to make the American republic the perfect structure of absolute equality and freedom.

The Amendment and the Action of Congress—Senator Wilson on the Situation.

From the Times.

Senator Wilson is delivering campaign speeches in Indiana. His position and influence in the dominant party in Congress make his statements as to the future policy of his party of some consequence, and especially those as to the course that will be pursued towards the Southern States in case of their adoption of the Constitutional amendment. The point of interest, of course, is whether Congress will follow the line of policy it adopted in the case of Tennessee, and admit to the right of representation those States which may ratify the amendment. The Massachusetts Senator, though arguing at great length in favor of the amendment, does not express himself explicitly in favor of this policy, but the inference from his language is unmistakably in favor of it.

For example, he says: "*Before we admit the leading men of the Southern States into Congress, we demand* that they shall adopt that Constitutional amendment, for the purpose of securing the future peace and repose of the country." Of course the logical deduction here is, that *after* these States adopt this amendment, their leading men (or representatives) *will be* admitted into Congress, and we suppose that the less direct statement of Mr. Wilson was not intended to shirk the responsibility involved in a specific committal. The point is one, however, upon which it is greatly desirable to have clear expressions of opinion from leading members of Congress. We believe the policy implied is one which *now* has the approval of the great body of intelligent Republicans throughout the country.

We are sure, moreover, that if it were established as the policy of Congress, it would have a powerful influence in inducing the Southern Legislatures to ratify the amendment, and thus have the whole matter settled. One of the main grounds of opposition in the South to the acceptance of this amendment as a condition of representation is, that they cannot tell what further conditions may be imposed after this one is accepted. If it were certain that this condition was final on the part of Congress, we have no doubt that at least some of the Southern Legislatures would ratify the amendment this winter.

False Pretenses of the Disunionists.

From the World.

The Republican party, fearful of defeat, is resorting to false pretenses and lies. Its organs are in chorus pretending that there is a Congressional plan of restoration, and that it is just. Says the Albany *Evening Journal:*—

"Congress has laid down the terms upon which States that have been in rebellion shall again become entitled to representation. This basis is at once ample and just."

False pretense first, that Congress ever laid down any terms of restoration. It never did. False pretense second, that their pretense of a plan is a just plan. The Constitutional amendment is no such basis; for restoration is nowhere pledged were that passed, and not one rump radical ever dreamed or desired that it should pass. It was distinctly avowed in Congress that the amendment was to keep the sore running till next session; not long ago the *Tribune* talked of some years being required for its passage; and the *Independent* honestly declared:—

"God forbid! No leading Republican in Congress means to admit the ten waiting States simply on the adoption of that amendment! These States are to be admitted on no condition short of the equal political rights of their loyal citizens, without distinction of race. A reconstruction of the Union on any other basis would be a national dishonor. Until the Rebel States can come back on this basis, they shall not come back at all."

The Constitutional amendment is precisely what the so-called "Reconstruction Committee" was—a contrivance to insure and promote disunion—a contrivance for obstruction and delay.

The radical party are false pretenders. They are fearful of the result of the coming elections, and to keep honest Union men in their ranks they pretend that Congress has laid down a plan for Union. They want disunion, and the power which disunion enables them to retain. Their pretense of having offered any basis for restoration, much more a just basis, is a sham and a lie. Their very pretense of a basis was fashioned to be so insulting that it could not possibly be accepted. It openly undertakes to secure a measure of the very partisan advantages which disunion pure and simple gives them in abundance.

Democrats, on the stump and in the press! expose these false pretenses and lies. Let not the political cheats and tricksters who carried the last election in this State by their infamous double-dealing, their false pretenses, conduct another on the same basis.

The torch-and-turpentine plan of Brownlow is intelligible and honest. But the Union-by-constitutional-amendment plan of the *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, and the Albany *Evening Journal*, and the radical party, is a sham, a swindle, and a lie.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.
9 29 17* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 8

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 6 6

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.
Notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGE H. LEVIS, that he has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the said Court on the 5th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the morning. 9 29 21 22 26 27 28*

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGE and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 2816 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.
CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,
By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.
Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.
Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal
6 22 fmwdm

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of Rev. JOHN McELWAY, A. M., Principal
9 8 7m*

GLEN ECHO MILLS, CERMANTOWN.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT, No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 9 12 2m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent, THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, to female loneliness or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 9 29 3m

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors, No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.
9 5 6m

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.
SIX THOUSAND YARDS.
LADIES' WEAR.
Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.
MEN'S WEAR.
Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Bioliey Cassimeres.
BOYS' WEAR.
All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have Just Opened
1500 pair best quality Kid Gloves, $1·25 per pair.
Superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1·75 per yard.
Plaid Poplins, $1 31 per yard.
Plaid Lustres, 37½ cents per yard.
Plain All-Wool Delaines.
French Merinoes, all wool.
Plaid Poplins, all wool.
A new lot of French Chintzes, yard wide.
Black Alpacas, very cheap.
BARGAINS IN
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, at the very lowest market prices. 1 18 6

PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS', No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Cribs, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burnaps.
Real ardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS', Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
9 5

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades. V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Opened this morning from auction, all wool Ingrain Carpets, at 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37 and $1·50. Wool filling Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, and 75c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·50. Imperial three ply Carpets, only $2·20. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Woollen Druggets, $1·75. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Table Oil Cloths, 75c. Gilt bordered Window Shades, $1. Plain Shading, 56c. Blankets, $6 to $10. Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10. Sheeting Muslins, 31c. Shirtings, 12 to 37c. Flannels, 37c. up. Alpacas, 37c. up. English Merinoes, 62c. up. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots.
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 1m 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
8 4 6mwfrp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1866.
The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:—
AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.
The Ireton, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.
The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only).
The Pontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).
AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The Tampero, sailing ship, of 1375 tons, old measurement.
The South Carolina, screw steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron).
The Hibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The Spirea, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.
The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron).
The Pontiac, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The Iosco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.
The Tritonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.
The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).
AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
The St. Louis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.
The Clymatis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.
The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.
The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.
The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 869 tons, old measurement.
The Hornet, paddle steamer, of 838 tons, old measurement (of iron).
The Boxer, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of iron).
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war "Dale," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined. 9 17 mw9t

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, New York city, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of, say about—
4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents, Hospital, Wall, Common, and Stable,

279 Hospital Tents.	131 Hospital Tent Flies.
52 Wall Tents.	39 Wall Tent Flies.
60 Common Tents.	1,800 Knapsacks.
886 Leather Gaiters.	7,800 Canteens.
307 Hog-skin Gaiters.	69 Axes.
680 Forage Caps.	45 Axe Handles.
20,000 Cap Covers.	158 Pickaxes.
283 Stable Tent Stoves.	461 Spades.
2,700 Leather Stocks.	60 Shovels.
1,116 Great Coat Straps.	140 Mosquito Bars.
34 Mexicans' Frock Coats.	Lot of Brass articles.
75 pairs Trousers.	Flags.
	Old iron.

Etc. Etc. Etc.
And various small articles of clothing and equipage.
ALSO,
1,736 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bt. Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
9 24 6t Dy. Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY September 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.
The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE,
9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

ADRON, THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, October 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the city of Baltimore, the BUILDING, FIXTURES, AND APPURTENANCES, known as Hicks United States General Hospital, together with the PICKET FENCE enclosing the same.
All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.
For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
9 24 10 3 Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper fastened, and to be delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores, and outfits.
Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter.
A model or plan of the vessel must accompany each bid.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
9 24 mwf10 10 Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE CUTTERS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 17, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft-rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits.
Plans and specifications can be obtained at this Department on application, in person or by letter.
H. McCULLOCH,
9 21 mw8t Secretary of the Treasury.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 602 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 8

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26 6

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 15 6 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. 5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 15 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 6 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—SAMUEL K. SMYTH, Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to No. 35 S. THIRD Street, where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES,
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. SOCKEY, Esq., No. 230 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205 Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. LOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
DR. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be careful conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataracts, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25 ry

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 58 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 772 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 156 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf3m

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 81 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCILS.—*Select Council.*—A communication was received from the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, asking an increase of salary. Referred.

The Committee on Girard Estate reported an ordinance authorizing the investment of $6224·02 in the City loans.

The same Committee reported an ordinance appropriating $7500 for the purpose of altering the premises No. 1107 Chesnut street. Agreed to.

The Committee on Law reported an ordinance regulating the travel in alleys, lanes, and streets of less width than twelve feet. It provides that in all such thoroughfares running north and south the entrance shall be from the south, and those running east and west the entrance shall be from the west. Agreed to.

The same Committee reported an ordinance changing the place of voting in the Fourth Precinct of the Twentieth Ward. Agreed to.

Mr. King submitted the following:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia is a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of $5,000,000 and upwards, being about one-fourth of the whole amount of the capital stock of the Company; and whereas, the custom of issuing free passes over the road is a constantly increasing cost, and deleterious to the interests of the Company and the stockholders, and unjust to the city, which subscribed its money in good faith, in order to assist in building, equipping, and maintaining the road, and therefore should be protected by law, therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature be and they are hereby respectfully requested to enact a law preventing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from issuing free passes for travel on their road, under a penalty of $100 for each and every such offense.

Dr. Kamerly moved an amendment that the passenger railways be included. Agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 8. The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 13; nays, 5.

Mr. King submitted the following:—*Resolved*, That we do most earnestly protest against the issuing of free passes by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and most respectfully urge the City Directors of said company to use their influence against a further continuance of so impolitic a custom. Agreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 2.

Mr. Marcus introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Law to report an ordinance to regulate the conveyance of prisoners from the Station Houses in such a manner as to separate the sexes. Agreed to.

Mr. Van Cleve, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance for the purchase of a lot and building in the Nineteenth Section, for school purposes. Agreed to.

The same Committee reported an ordinance approving contracts for erecting schools on Norris street, Sixth and Coates, Falls of Schuylkill, and Bridesburg. Agreed to.

The resolution from Common Council suspending the South Penn Hose, Lafayette Hose, and Niagara Hose was concurred in; also, the ordinance increasing the salaries of the Assistant Engineers for the First and Second Fire Districts. Adjourned.

Common Council.—A communication was received from Robert Thomas, resigning the position of Police Magistrate. Accepted.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $6589·38, to pay carters and laborers employed by Hill and Smith, former contractors for cleaning the Northern District of the city, which was under consideration at the adjournment of Councils at the previous meeting, was taken up.

A resolution to indemnify postpone was voted down—yeas, 11; nays, 21; and the bill was passed.

Mr. Marcer, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance making an additional appropriation of $2000 to the Receiver of Taxes to pay Sheriff's costs. Agreed to.

Also, one appropriating $3977·85 to pay for copying judgment indices in the District Court, which was passed.

Mr. Nickels, of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, reported an ordinance fixing the salary of the Assistant Engineers of the First and Second Districts, from October 1, 1865, at $600.

After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Nickels also reported a resolution suspending the South Penn and Lafayette Hose Companies one month, dating from July 6, 1866, and the Niagara Hose Company one month, from July 12, and that the Chief Engineer withhold the appropriation for that month from said companies.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Fox, of the special committee to whom was referred a resolution to prevent the depositing of manure on the wharves of the city, reported that they had visited Green, Shackamaxon, and Maiden street wharves, and found that they were the receptacles of all sorts of manure, offal, and filth, impregnating the atmosphere with a foul and unwholesome stench, causing disease and death. The inhabitants in their vicinity are in a constant state of alarm; they complain seriously of the nuisances, and demand their immediate removal.

The Committee regret to state that in consequence of these great nuisances having been overlooked by the Board of Health, a number of persons have died with cholera, and many are suffering from severe sickness. Your committee have been informed that the agents of the Board of Health have visited these wharves and saw the nuisance, and, probably from their neglect to report to them, the Board of Health have taken no action in the matter. Your committee are of opinion that such great and dangerous nuisances should be at once abated, and that the Board of Health should be requested to take immediate steps to have the same removed.

Attached to this report was a resolution requesting the Board of Health to declare the manure piles on the wharves named nuisances, and direct their removal. A long discussion ensued.

A motion made to postpone the resolution was voted down, and it was agreed to.

The resolution from Select Council, changing the place of holding the election in the Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward to No. 1400 Richmond street, was concurred in.

The following bills and resolutions from Select Council were acted upon:—Ordinance making an appropriation of $2500 to the Law Department was concurred in, with an amendment, taking the sum from the School loan; the resolution in reference to the passes over the Pennsylvania Railroad was laid on the table; the ordinance providing for altering house No. 1107 Chesnut street into a store was adopted; the resolutions requesting the Legislature to pass an act preventing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from issuing free passes, was indefinitely postponed; the ordinances providing for the use of narrow streets by vehicles, and making an appropriation to the Superintendent of the Girard Estate, were concurred in; also, the one approving of contracts for erecting school buildings; the ordinance providing for the purchase of a lot in Nineteenth Ward, for school purposes, was postponed.

Mr. Billington, of the Police Committee, reported an ordinance authorizing the removal of a wooden building to another location at Frankford road and Vienna street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance granting permission to erect a wooden building at Twenty-fourth and Columbia avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Fire and Trusts to report what action, if any, had been taken in reference to the fire companies in West Philadelphia charged with riotous conduct; and also why the Weccacoe, Franklin, and Schiffler Companies were not suspended. Agreed to. Adjourned.

MASS MEETING IN GERMANTOWN.—The Union League of the Twenty-second Ward have rented Germantown Hall for the balance of the campaign, and intend holding meetings therein every week day evening until the election. Last night there was a large audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen, assembled for the purpose of listening to addresses by A. W. Benedict, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Major A. R. Calhoun, of Kentucky. The meeting was called to order shortly after eight o'clock by Ellwood Johnson, Esq., who introduced Mr. Benedict.

He confined his remarks mainly to the merits of the Constitutional amendments enacted at the last session of Congress, giving his views of them separately.

Major A. R. Calhoun was then introduced, and spoke at some length on the services of our brave soldiers and on the issues of the day.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT NATIONAL HALL—SPEECHES OF EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK, HON. J. H. BELL, AND OTHERS.—The Republican mass meeting held last evening at National Hall was largely attended. Hon. Joseph B. Thomas presided. Ex-Governor Pollock, the first speaker, discussed the questions now before the people for their decision. He desired to do this fairly and honestly, and if severely, it would be in the support of the truth. He would never consent that the men whose hands were still red with the blood of the patriots should now rule the destiny of the country. (Cheers.) We are to-day vindicating American manhood; to-day freedom is the great centre of American republicanism, and while that word remains the Union is secure and America is safe. (Cheers.) Sketching the history of nations, the speaker came to the United States, where there was no longer property in man, and where every man had the right to a policy of his own. (Cheers.) And the man at the White House would discover that the American people would not accept his policy as the proper one for the government of the country. (Cheers.)

Referring to the President, the speaker said he had no quarrel with the man called the President of the United States. He dealt with his policy and his acts. He knew him before the war, he knew him since the war, and he knew him during the war, and now he was satisfied that all his former declarations were nothing but stupendous false pretenses. (Cheers.) All his professions of loyalty were shams, and his record proved that he had betrayed every party with which he had been identified. Recollect, he promised to the colored people that he would be their Moses. Under the leadership of his agent, Monroe, in New Orleans, he has indeed sent some of these poor people to the promised land with remarkable despatch. With unexampled egotism he now proclaims that "I am the United States," and declares everybody who does not agree with him to be traitors! Who is Andrew Johnson that he arrogates to himself a power that no decent man has ever before claimed? Who is he that presumes to call every man a traitor who does not agree with him? (Cheers.)

The speaker had been anxious to sustain the President; he desired that the Union party should stand by him; but when he saw this self-willed man determined to rule or ruin, and turning his back upon the patriots of the land; when he found him summoning his Convention on a day memorable in the history of the Southern Confederacy, and inviting men who had been prominent in their opposition to the country, he felt it was time to separate himself from the man and his policy. (Cheers.) Let no man say that the policy of Andrew Johnson is the policy of the lamented Lincoln. The Convention of August was the death-blow to all the hopes of Union men of union with Andrew Johnson. Contrast that Convention with the Union Convention. In the one the gag and the muzzle were applied, and nothing was allowed to be said calculated to offend the character of the South. In the other there was no gag, and the members spoke like men and vindicated their manhood. (Cheers.)

What is the policy of the President? He asserts that Congress has no right to impose conditions upon the South; and yet who has imposed more conditions than Andrew Johnson in his early proclamations? Where in the Constitution can you find any authority for the President imposing these conditions without first gaining the consent of the Representatives of the people? We hear a great deal of negro suffrage, but it is no question in the present contest. If it were, the new friends of Andrew Johnson should not forget that in his letter to Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, he recommended that under certain circumstances the right of suffrage should be given to the negroes of Mississippi. (Cheers.)

The speaker continued at some length, discussing the President's policy, and contrasting his present declarations with his proclamations, to prove that Mr. Johnson was inconsistent.

Hon. J. H. Bell, of Texas, and others, followed.

On Monday evening Daniel Dougherty, Esq., will deliver an address at the Academy of Music on the issues of the day.

MR. GIBBONS ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.—The following correspondence has passed between the Committee of the Republican Congressional Convention of the First District and Mr. Charles Gibbons:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866.—Charles Gibbons, Esq.—Dear Sir:—It is our agreeable duty to inform you that the Convention of the Union Republicans of the First District of Pennsylvania have nominated you by acclamation as their candidate for Representative to Congress from that District. We feel assured that with you as our standard-bearer we shall march on to a glorious victory. We most earnestly request your acceptance of the nomination. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. B. ATKINSON, M. D.,
ALEXANDER C. SMITH,
FREYTAG GROVES,
HENRY D. ALLEN,
JOHN C. THOMPSON,
ANTHONY MCCRYSTAL.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.—Gentlemen:—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, informing me that the Convention of Union Republicans of the First Congressional District have, by acclamation, designated me as their candidate for Representative in Congress, and asking my acceptance of the nomination. While I thank the gentlemen of the Convention with all my heart for the honor which they have thus conferred upon me, unsought and undesired on my part, I cannot but regret that it did not fall to the lot of some other citizen. I have never been an applicant for any public office, and it is not without reluctance that I now acquiesce in the action of the Convention.

This acceptance of the nomination will impose upon me the duty of meeting and addressing the citizens of the district, which I shall be most happy to do at such time and place as may be appointed.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, etc.,
CHARLES GIBBONS.

To William B. Atkinson, M. D., Alexander C. Smith, Freytag Groves, Henry D. Allen, John C. Thompson, Anthony McCrystal.

AWAITING CLAIMANTS.—At the Detective Office there are a number of unclaimed articles which have been recovered from thieves, and are supposed to have been stolen from private residences while the occupants of the same were out of town during the summer:—

One silk skirt, changeable purple ground, light green stripes; one silk skirt, small plaid, purple and white; one silk skirt, small plaid, light blue and yellow; one silk skirt, with black corded silk; one silk skirt, changeable blue and white stripes in flowers and in grey; one silk body, changeable purple; one silk body, blue and white narrow stripes; one dress, blue stripes, light blue and white silk; one dress, brown merino; one cape, blue silk, trimmed around with nine lines, three each, and narrow velvet ribbon, fringed; one piece of green poplin; one piece of light blue poplin; one white Canton crape shawl, with narrow embroidery and fringe; one sable fur cape; one mink sable cape; one squirrel muff; one gentleman's large-sized shawl, mixed ground, with black dots; one plaid shawl, blue and white, with blue, yellow, red, white, and green border, fringed; one black cloth overcoat, with velvet collar, bound; one dark mixed cloth frock coat, bound; one boys' frock coat, dark and white mixed material; one pair of pantaloons of heavy black cassimere; one pair of pantaloons, light-colored, dotted and striped cassimere; one dark mixed cloth vest, raised figures, white in centre; one dark purple cloth vest; one grey woollen summer vest; one silver fork, knife, and one white Canton crape shawl.

GRAND PARADE.—A grand demonstration will take place this evening, upon the occasion of the arrival of Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Several of the National Union Johnson Clubs of the city, Young Men's Buckwalter Club, Keystone Club, and Central Johnson-Clymer Club, are to form in line to escort the Senator to the mass meeting to be held at National Guards' Hall, where he will address the conservative citizens of Philadelphia, in behalf of the Wigwam party. Several other speakers are expected, and the meeting will undoubtedly be a large one.

INQUEST ON BUTTONWOOD STREET HOMICIDE.—No time has been fixed by the Coroner to resume the investigation into the circumstances of the killing of Mrs. Eliza Miller. The adjournment arose out of the belief that facts would be brought to light in a few days tending to strengthen the case against the prisoner, and the Coroner is awaiting the action of the detective officers. There has not yet been any discovery of the ring taken from the finger of Mrs. Miller, nor of the razor which was carried out from the house. Other witnesses have been found who saw Williams in the neighborhood of the house on the morning of the murder, but the admission of the prisoner that he was at the house at an early hour in the morning puts the matter beyond all doubt.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.
First time in Philadelphia of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
First Night of
GIORGIO RONCONI.
For particulars, see future advertisements and circulars. 9 24 6t

NATIONAL HALL,
Market Street, Above Twelfth.
THE GREAT
LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

These Paintings have been in preparation for the past sixteen months and are from the pencil of the well-known artist, George Wunderlich, and far eclipse all former efforts of his wonderful genius.

The subject has been chosen as being one of great interest to the American people.

Scenes from the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN our late lamented President, from his early life to his death by the hand of the assassin, with all the principal events connected with the funerals; the pursuit, capture, trial and execution of the conspirators, are given in life-like and thrilling Tableaux

In addition to their historical interest, the Tableaux contain faithful Life-size Portraits of the prominent Statesmen and principal Officers of the Army and Navy.

An elaborate Descriptive Lecture will be delivered by SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Esq., the celebrated Shakespearian Reader, whose reputation is well known, standing, as he does, at the head of his profession.

MAD'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA, late of the King's Opera, Hanover, a young and talented Vocalist, will make her first appearance in America. This lady has a rich and full soprano voice, and is believed to have few superiors in the profession.

Tickets of Admission.....25 cents
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Gallery for Colored Persons.....25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at quarter to 8. Tickets may be had at the Hall. Also at Ritter's Bookstand, Continental; Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; and at Stewart's, No. 680 Arch street.

MATINEES
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS; CHILDREN, 15 CENTS.
9 27 6t W. H. BEAL & CO., Proprietors.

National Hall has been completely renovated throughout, and is now one of the finest Halls in the country.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON
Will have the pleasure to give
TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS
OF THE
LAUGHING GAS,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening
September 28th and 29th.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, (Doors open at 2) for LADIES ONLY, and free.
SATURDAY EVENING, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Tickets 25 cents.
On Saturday Evening, TWELVE GENTLEMEN and SIX LADIES will inhale the Gas.
Dr. COLTON will combine amusement with instruction.
Teeth will be extracted without pain, to show the beautiful anæsthetic effects of the Gas.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FREE.
SATURDAY EVENING, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½ o'clock. 9 26 3

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
ROBERT HELLER
in his wondrous Programme of
FUN, DELUSIONS, AND MUSIC.
Do not fail to see
THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE.
TO-MORROW AT 2½ O'CLOCK
GRAND MATINEE.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF HELLER'S WOOD MINSTRELS,
prior to their departure to other cities. Given them by the leading families as an incentive to further exertions, and in appreciation of their gentlemanly qualities in private life.
(The correspondence will not be published.)
A number of volunteers will appear—among them, "The Mysterious Orange Tree," "Robert Heller" the Magician and Musician the Aerial Bell the Cabalistic Clock, a Boarding School Miss, and Steinway's Grand Piano-forte.
Admission to Wood Minstrels' Matinee, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
No Cards—except at Box office. 1t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 19 3

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscription all day and evening.
Bodily exercise impairs health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
J. W. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
9 18 3 Three doors above Walnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
CHANGE OF BILL.
TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION
of the distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear in this city for the fifth time in eight years, after an unprecedented engagement in New York of
325 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
He will appear in his great specialty, CALEB PLUMMER, in Dion Boucicault's elegant Drama in three acts, entitled
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
The performance will commence with
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Caleb Plummer.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Dot.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
Supported by the strength of the Company.
To conclude with
JOHN DOBBS
Paternoster.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 29,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 28,
BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear in his great original impersonation of
WILKINS MICAWBER,
in the celebrated Play, in three acts, arranged and adapted to the stage by John Brougham, from Charles Dickens' great work entitled
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and as
O'CALLAGHAN,
IN
HIS LAST LEGS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
and their last appearance but one
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) September 28,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS,
and
THE IRISH MORMON.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in three pieces and twelve characters.
SATURDAY—The FLORENCES last night.
MONDAY NEXT—THE FAST FAMILY, with new Scenery and Great Cast.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 28,
KING LEAR, THE CUSS.....JOHN WOGGS,
ROSEDALE; OR THE RIFLE BALL.
and the fifth Act of RICHARD III. 1t

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises No. 127 S. FRONT Street, on THURSDAY, October 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., two barrels of Whisky.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are as follows, viz.:—

Edward Barley, No. 1852 Market street, one Copper Still and Fixtures, one Worm, etc. etc.

James Carr, Twenty-third and Walnut streets, one Copper Still, etc., and Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets, one Copper Still, etc. etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
U. S. Marshal's Office, Sept. 19, 1866 9 24 6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises fronting on NINTH street, on SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following

Two Copper Stills, etc., lately in possession of THOMAS NAULTY.
One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of JAMES FITZPATRICK.
One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of OLIVER Mc. AHENEY.
One Still, etc., lately in possession of JEREMIAH NOLAN.

Also, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 1320 North FRONT Street:—

Two Stills, complete Measures, etc., lately in possession of EDWARD McLAUGHLIN.

Also same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 150 North BROAD Street:—

One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of PATRICK SWEENEY.

P. C. ELLMAKER.
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania
PHILADELPHIA September 25, 1866. 9 26 wfm 6t

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.
TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a
SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
6 10 § No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
124 wfmly MARBLE WORKS,
No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 16

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
7 25)

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 19 wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 24 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT.
North Missouri First Mortgage
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA 9 24 1m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely
NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Wholesale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 9 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold.
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK, ELM, AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2060 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals), Pickets, Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
88 DOLLS, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
9 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29§

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Arms, Legs. Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artist

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

The Democrats Forced to a New Position.

A CHEERING indication of the progress which liberal sentiments are making in our country is afforded by the *advanced position* which the conservative or reactionary element among us is forced from time to time to take. As the party of progress moves on from victory to victory, approaching ever nearer to the glorious goal of pure republicanism, our opponents are forced, lest they be left completely behind, and so fall out of the race altogether, to move onward also. Thus, three years ago, the Democratic party throughout the nation stood upon an out-and-out pro-slavery platform. In this State it conducted the canvass on the distinct issue of the *moral rightfulness of slavery*, as set forth by divines of the Hopkins and Chambers school. To-day how changed! Who now dares to peep or mutter in favor of human bondage? Slavery that once controlled the power of this Government, that sealed the lips of great religious organizations, that numbered the whole Democratic party among its servitors, is now fallen so low that there is none so poor as to do it reverence. Not only this, but we find the conservative element avowing its willingness to grant full personal rights, protection to person and property, and equal civil rights before the law, to the late slave population. This is a great advance from the very recent period when a cardinal doctrine of the so-called Democracy was that a colored man had no rights that a white man was bound to respect.

There are other changes in the same direction worthy of note, that have occurred during the present political campaign. The Democrats started out upon the platform that the Rebel States were in the Union, had never been out of it, and were, *therefore*, entitled to immediate and unconditional representation. They were soon forced by the stress of the political storm to abandon that position and to assume a new one, to the effect that conditions might be rightfully imposed upon the late Rebel States, but that those already imposed upon them by President Johnson were sufficient. We even find Mr. Hoffman, the Democratic nominee for Governor in New York, going into quite an elaborate justification of two of these conditions, the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment and the repudiation of the Rebel debt, in a recent speech at Elmira, reported in the *World*. He said:—

"When the abolition of slavery was required as a condition, *there was sense in that*, because all men, by virtue of the force of circumstances, admitted that the institution of slavery, which had been the disturbing cause of the war, and of so many irritations, was of necessity wiped out by the war, and, therefore, as a necessary war measure for the suppression of the cause of the war, *there was justice in exacting it;* and, whether it was constitutional or not, the people of the South acquiesced in it. *Just so in regard to the repudiation of the Southern debt*—it would not do to let a people pay a debt contracted in the service of the Rebellion; while every sense of prudence demanded that the country's debt should be paid, incurred in putting down that rebellion. But when these subjects were out of the way, there was nothing left necessary for the peace and harmony of the country."

This is a tremendous backing down from the curt and defiant proposition of the utter illegality and unconstitutionality of any and all conditions of restoration, with which the Democracy started out upon the present canvass. It simplifies the whole question vastly. The *constitutionality* of imposing conditions of readmission is acknowledged. It is merely a question as to whether the proposed conditions are reasonable, just, and right. And upon this query Mr. Hoffman unconsciously sheds some light. The argument by which he justifies the anti-slavery amendment applies with full force to the equalization of representation. The present unjust and unequal plan was a part and parcel of the slave system, and must cease with it; while its rectification is only a full and fair carrying out of the anti-slavery amendment itself. So too of the Rebel debt, the same argument applies. It was part of the Rebellion. Some of the Southern States have refused to repudiate it; others maintain that the repudiation of it was done under duress; while in all of them it is a matter merely of State action, and may be assumed at any moment. The only way to fix it surely is to put its repudiation in the Constitution of the United States. Again, if, as a matter of policy, and of prudent protection to the nation against future rebellions, we were justified in demanding of the Rebel States the passage of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the Rebel debt, how much more are we justified in demanding the passage of that clause of the proposed Amendment which prevents the Rebel leaders—who committed perjury in joining the Rebellion—from ever holding office again, except by express leave of Congress! Surely the safety of the nation can demand no less than that these guilty men, who broke their solemn oaths in going into the Rebellion, shall not again be permitted to assume office and power.

Thus the Democrats, in justifying the conditions of restoration imposed by President Johnson, concede the constitutional question entirely, and are forced to adopt a line of argument which fully justifies the wise and humane provisions of the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress. Indeed, in the speech of Mr. Hoffman from which we have just quoted, he admits the essential justice of the Constitutional amendment, so far as the equalization of representation is concerned. He says:—

"You find these men asking the people, and you find people asking you, if the Southern States only had a certain amount of representation when all the blacks were slaves before the Rebellion, why they should have any greater representation now? *And it is a question which strikes men very forcibly.* They say, perhaps justly—I am not disposed now to dispute the proposition—that States which have been in rebellion should not come back into the Congress of the country with greater representation than they had when they commenced. That is a practical and important question. It matters little what my views are, *but I do not hesitate to say that if the amendment stood alone, and I was satisfied of the right of Congress to exact it as a condition of the admission of these States, I would give it my hearty approval.*"

When the Democratic leaders are forced to come as near endorsing the Republican platform as is done in the speech from which we have just quoted, it is pretty powerful evidence that they feel the strength of the Republican position before the people. The Constitutional amendment is sweeping the country like wild-fire. The people see that it is a measure of peace and protection—that while it secures the return of all the States to the Union, it guards against dangers in the future. And in this gradual approach of the Democrats to the correct principles of the Republican party, we behold the mighty power of truth among the masses o the people. It is of itself a moral victory of no mean proportions.

Something for Thoughtful People to Consider.

THE brief but pointed letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, which we published on Wednesday, concerning the effect of a Democratic triumph on the value of United States bonds and notes, is worthy of the consideration of every person who has a dollar invested in those securities. No position is more strenuously maintained by the opposition than that our present Congress is not a valid body, because of the absence of Senators and Representatives from the late Rebel States. One of the opposition organs in this city dwells almost daily upon this point. It declares the Senate to be no Senate, the House of Representatives to be no House of Representatives, because the South is not represented. If this argument be correct, it invalidates all of our legislation since the Southern States withdrew from Congress. Our bonds are issued without authority, and are illegal. The moment Southern Rebels and Northern sympathizers shall obtain power, if they ever do, they may repudiate the entire national debt, as contracted without proper authority. Now there are thousands of Democrats who take no very active part in politics, but who are directly interested in the integrity of United States bonds and notes. There are tens of thousands of persons of all classes who have invested in the national securities more or less of their means. All such persons would do well to seriously reflect upon the probable or even possible results of a Democratic triumph. The value of their property is seriously menaced by this doctrine, which we do not hesitate to denounce as *infamous*, that the Congress of the United States, as at present constituted, is not a valid, lawful, constitutional body.

Another point is worthy of serious consideration by all who are interested in United States bonds, and, indeed, by every business man in the community, no matter of what party. Threats are constantly thrown out by the leaders of the Democratic party, that if they can by any possibility carry sufficient members of Congress at the North to form with the Rebel Representatives from the South what would be a majority of the whole number of members if all the States were regularly in the Union, then they will unite with the Rebel Representatives, and organize a *rival Congress*, in defiance of the laws as at present existing. This, of course, would be revolution, and would lead at once to civil war. In such a case, United States bonds and notes would instantly depreciate in value, and might soon become almost worthless. Business would be greatly deranged and depressed, and wide spread ruin and bankruptcy ensue. It is wonderful that any party has the hardihood to go before the people on such an issue as this; but the persistency with which the threat is held out, the particularity with which its details are discussed, and the undisguised attempts to prepare th public mind for such an atrocious onset upon the liberties of the nation, leave us no room to doubt that it is seriously contemplated. The public peace, the safety of society, business prosperity, the sacredness of the public debt, all demand, therefore, the triumph of the Union party. Its success will insure peace, will restore public confidence, and will secure permanent prosperity to every branch of industry.

The Mission of a Renegade.

MR. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, is travelling around our State trying to persuade Republicans to vote for a malignant disloyal Copperhead for Governor, who was nominated by the Vallandigham peace leaders of the Democratic party upon an out-and-out Democratic platform, who has a record black with all the infamy of opposition to the Government in the darkest hours of the war, and who now stands by that record, and says he would not change a word of it. There is not a Republican or a man who ever was a Republican upon the whole ticket, which this renegade is asking Republicans to support. It is a barefaced attempt to build up in Pennsylvania, not a conservative Republican party, not even a fusion party composed of Democrats and conservative Republicans, but the old broken-down, dishonored Democratic party, under a set of leaders who made it prominent for disloyalty during the whole war, and who to-day bear a bitter hatred to every man who was prominent in putting down the Rebellion and saving the country. It is *this* sort of a party to whose building up this turn-coat is now devoting himself.

All the influence and distinction that Doolittle possesses he got from the generous confidence of the Republican party which he has so basely betrayed. He is repudiated at home by all honest and good men, even his old neighbors and friends, many of them refusing to take him by the hand. He has no influence there, and is imported into Pennsylvania by the Copperhead leaders to try and seduce Republicans, on the strength of his past reputation, into the support of a disloyal man, whom General Grant says it is an insult to ask any Union soldier to vote for.

Had Doolittle been an honest man he would have resigned his seat in the Senate, to which the Republican party elected him, when he deserted the Republicans and became a tool of the Copperheads. But he holds on to his position, although he knows that he misrepresents his constituents, and uses the very influence which they have given him to overthrow the Republican party. This is not an honest change of sentiment. It is political *treachery*. Doolittle is a fraud.

A Few More Words to the Citizens of the Third Congressional District.

WE gave our readers yesterday some extracts from a speech of Charles Buckwalter, delivered in 1864, to show that while our defenders were fighting for the Union, on the very eve of triumph, he declared himself *opposed to war, opposed to the unconditional submission of the Rebels*, denouncing the Administration which was carrying the war, as an *Abolition party*, and charging that we had *trampled on the rights of the South*. Let us examine his record a year earlier, when the cause of the country looked less cheerful, and the strongest measures had to be resorted to save it.

Mr. Buckwalter had the effrontery a few weeks ago to proclaim that he and his political friends were pursuing the policy of Mr. Lincoln. The people will judge for themselves how much he or they ever favored Mr. Lincoln or his policy. During the most terrible ordeal through which the country was passing, men like Vallandigham hung almost upon the outskirts of our army, preaching treason and giving aid and comfort to the enemy. It was then the gallant General Burnside arrested this infamous Vallandigham, and Mr. Lincoln banished him. It was then that Abraham Lincoln, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by Congress, suspended the writ of habeas corpus. It was then, September 17, 1863, the "fierce Democracy" met under the shadow of Independence Hall to prate about the Constitution, to sympathize with Vallandigham, and denounce the war. One of the resolutions passed at this meeting reads as follows:—"That the policy of negro emancipation the great emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln), which has been substituted by the Abolitionists for the original objects of the war, is alike *unconstitutional* and *impolitic*." Charles Buckwalter then spoke in favor of the resolutions. He said the war "was never responded to upon such *abominable principles*, principles which can only result in the overthrow of the Government and the annihilation of these States. 'The President,' said Mr. Buckwalter (referring to Mr. Lincoln), "has just issued a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus. He does it under an authority which *I believe* CONGRESS *cannot confer*. As it is, you are at *his mercy*, and the mercy of his subordinates." This is but a specimen of his remarks; and we ask the citizens of the Third District if they can vote for the man who throughout the war defamed Mr. Lincoln, denounced the policy of the Administration, *did all he could to preserve the institution of slavery*, and had no word of encouragement for the men who were doing battle to preserve the Union.

STARTLING RUMOR.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* asserts that there is a painful impression abroad, confirmed by numberless circumstances, that the President's mind is giving way beneath the terrific pressure of his position. His countenance, on his return from his late Western trip, is said to have been expressive of great mental tribulation. Fear of impeachment, the failure of his "policy," and the dread of assassination, are said to be the chief subjects preying upon his mind.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEWS.—Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, who has just returned from a long trip over the Plains with his brother, Lieutenant-General William Tecumseh Sherman, has made a speech, which is described as far more radical than any of his previous utterances. He says if the South refuses the humane and generous terms offered in the Constitutional amendment, they will probably have to put up with less favorable ones in the end.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.—An additional election proclamation from Sheriff Henry C. Howell will be found elsewhere. We direct especial attention to it, as important changes and new election arrangements are decreed in the document.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHICKERING PIANOS IN EUROPE. —See *Evening Bulletin* for testimonials from the great artists and piano manufacturers of England and the Continent, received by last steamer from Europe. Warerooms, No. 914 CHESNUT street.
9 22 6t W. H. DUTTON.

METHODIST CENTENARY JUBILEE MEETINGS.—The *seventh* of the series will be held in St. George's Church, FOURTH Street, below Vine, on TUESDAY October 2, at 3 P M. The *eighth*, in Wharton Street Church on FRIDAY October 5 at 3 P M. The members and friends of the M. E. Church are particularly invited to attend.
It* W. J. PAXSON, for Committee

DR. SEISS ON THE APOCALYPSE.—"The Throne, Elders, and Four Beasts." Sunday evening, 7½ o'clock, RACE Street, below Sixth. Preceding discourses to be had at No. 42 N. Ninth street and No. 23 N. Sixth street. 9 28 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P M of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10 and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P M.
Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867 On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone Low price. Only for sale at No 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t 4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.

A GREAT PAPER.

"THE PRESS"
TO-MORROW,
TRIPLE SHEET.
Twelve Pages,
Ninety-six Columns,

Contains a great variety of
Interesting Reading matter, of a Political, Moral, Financial, Local, and General Character, Suitable for all Classes.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
PRICE THREE CENTS. It

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Steamer "Bosphorus," the Largest and Finest Collection of
BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,
Ever imported into this City, consisting of
Double and Single Hyacinths,
Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus,
Jonquils, Lilies, Snowdrops,
Iris, Etc. Etc. Etc.

These bulbs have all been selected expressly for my sales, and are greatly superior to those usually offered.
A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue may be had on application.

TERMS MODERATE.
HENRY A. DREER,
SEEDMAN AND FLORIST,
No. 714 CHESNUT St.
9 28 6t

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Volume of Sermons by the Late
REV. WILLIAM BARNS,
Of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, M. E. Church.

Price $2 00, handsomely gotten up, and contains a magnificent and life-like Portrait.
Every one who ever saw, or heard, or heard of this popular Divine, should have a copy of this great work.
An agent wanted in every Methodist Church in this city to sell it.
Sent to any address on receipt of $2 00, by addressing
WILLIAM BARNS,
LAW OFFICE,
9 28 2t No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CLOAKS AND FURS.
C. LEWISSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND FURS,
No. 14 South SECOND Street,
Six Doors below Market Street.

Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City.
All of New Styles and the Best Workmanship.
The Largest Stock of Furs in the City,
All of my own Manufacture
Ladies do not buy your Cloaks or Furs until you have examined my stock
C. LEWISSON,
No. 14 South SECOND Street,
9 28 [mw2m] Six doors below Market, Philadelphia.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OPEN this morning 150 pairs of Blankets, slightly damaged by being discolored with indigo. These Blankets are entirely strong and good, and many of them are as clean as any in our stock. We warrant them per cot except this very slight discoloration on some of them They are made like the old-fashioned English Bath Blanket. They are fine, and about double the weight of ordinary Blankets. They are truly the best bargains we have had in Blankets; price $7 50 and $8 50 per pair; also, of the same lot, a very superior heavy Blanket at $5 per pair; also, of perfect Blankets every quality made, at less price than they can possibly be bought at any other place. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
9 28 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENS THIS MORNING,
FROM AUCTION,
FORTY LOTS OF
LONG AND SQUARE
BROCHE SHAWLS,
OPENED AND FILLED CENTRES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
9 26 wfm3t4p

F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH Street,
First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.
HAS NOW OPEN,
FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,
At a little below the regular retail prices. (9 22 1m4p

J. T. GALLAGHER,
LATE OF BAILY & CO.,
FORMERLY OF BAILY & KITCHEN,
Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,
All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [[9 23 tmw2m

NOVELTIES.
BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPENING,
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
9 14 (mwf3t)

CLOAKS AND FURS.
ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO OUR
OPENING
OF
NEW STYLES CLOAKS,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866.
In connection with which we have added a
LADIES' FUR DEPARTMENT,
Embracing a very carefully selected stock of
Muffs, Capes, Collars, Etc. Etc.
W. P. CAMPBELL,
9 28 2t No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the Nineteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District
The qualified voters of the Eighth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.
The qualified voters of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resigned.
The qualified electors of the Third Election Division, Twenty-third Ward, will jointly elect two persons to serve as School Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Byberry, are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.
The qualified electors of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions of said ward, are to elect four persons for Directors of Public Schools two of them for three years one for two years, and one of them for one year.
And the qualified electors of the Ninth Division of said ward are to elect but one School Director for three years.
The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets.
The place of voting in the Fourth Division Fourteenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall, N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.
The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.
The place of voting in the Eleventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, has been changed to the house of Jephtas H. Munn, N E corner of Francis and Shirley streets
The place of voting in the Ninth Division Twentieth Ward will be at the S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.
The Polls will be open at 7 o'clock A. M and close at 6 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, September 20, A. D. 1866. 9 28 9t

ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 3p] S. W. cor BROAD and WALNUT.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.
For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE.
CARMICK & CO.,
9 21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at MT. HOLLY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 2d and 3d of October next.
Trains run half hourly to Burlington, to connect with all trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. 9 28 3t*

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 1m4p

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets
NEW CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Just Received Per Steamer "Melita."
French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.
NEW STYLES OF
6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.
Carpets for Halls, with Borders.
English Oil Cloths.
English and American Three-Plies
Ingrain and Venetians.
Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
JUST OPENED. (9 22 2m4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.
President, N. B. BROWNE
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.
The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills..... $1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement..... 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..... $1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..... $2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of..... $1 00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants Lawyers Tradesmen Families, etc., will be received at $2 each box or trunk per year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN,
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

LOST.—THIS MORNING, BEFORE 9 o'clock, in a Sixth street car, or on the south side of Arch street, between Sixth and Tenth streets a small GOLD WATCH, with a small black gutta-percha chain. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with the owner, No 717 WALNUT Street. 9 28 3t*

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.

Probable Cause of His Strange Conduct—His Dread of Assassination—Rebel Influence Accounted For—The Bedford Eulogy of Booth, Etc. Etc.

We select the following from the Washington despatches of the Baltimore *American* of the date of yesterday:—

CONDITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

There is a painful feeling abroad, irresistible by reason of many corroborative circumstances, that the President's mind is more or less affected by the cares of office; that he has been in a morbid condition for months past is the belief of many. This is realized more particularly by those who are in almost daily intercourse with him, and it is thus his best friends account for his many vagaries and inconsistencies. A close observer could not have failed to notice, when the President returned from his recent trip West, that his countenance indicated great mental tribulation; his smile was forced and unnatural, and it evidently required an effort to appear at ease. The fear of impeachment, a lingering doubt as to the success of his policy, and hence a failure to be re-elected—an event upon which his heart is unquestionably set—and, above all, the dread of assassination, are constantly before his mind's eye. On the other hand, there are those, with good opportunities for observation, who scout the prevalent rumor, and profess to believe the President as sound in mind as at any time during the last five years. Without attempting to decide between these two opinions, I give the facts as I find them.

REBEL INFLUENCE ACCOUNTED FOR.

Some surprise has been manifested at the influence exerted over the President by leading ex-Rebels. No one familiar with the situation is surprised at this, however. At the South Mr. Johnson, though politically successful, lived under a social ban. When the tables were turned, and the men whom Mr. Johnson had always looked up to as his social superiors came to him upon bended knees, craving pardon and calling him the savior of the down-trodden South, it is easy to imagine what an influence, once taken in his confidence, such men could exert over a mind like that of Mr. Johnson. They saw their opportunity, and availed themselves of it most effectually. This feeling of superiority was forcibly illustrated a few months ago, when two Tennessee ladies obtained pardons for their families under the money clause. They were asked by an acquaintance if they had called upon the ladies of the White House. Their answer was insultingly characteristic:—"They had never associated with the family in former days, and they saw nothing in their present position to warrant a change in their relations." It is needless to say they had not condescended to pay their respects to the ladies of the White House. The supercilliousness of these Tennessee aristocrats is rather cool, in face of the fact that the ladies of the White House have won the good-will of every lady or gentleman who has ever visited the White House, by their unaffected lady-like deportment on all occasions.

EULOGIZING BOOTH.

No surprise is manifested at the remarks eulogistic of Booth, reported to have been made recently at Bedford, Pa., in this city, where such things as cheering for Booth and Davis, and offers of money to erect a monument to the memory of the former, are daily occurrences. Since the President's open sympathy with the enemies of the Union, ex-Rebels and Rebel sympathizers in this city have carried their heads high and are beginning to talk boldly.

OBITUARY.

Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.

Doctor Francis Lister Hawks, one of the most prominent divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, died at his residence in this city this (Thursday) morning. He had been unwell for three or four weeks, and confined to his room for about a fortnight.

Dr. Hawks was born in Newbern, North Carolina, on the 10th of June, 1798, so that he was well on in his sixty-ninth year at the date of his death. His career was a varied one. Graduating at the University of North Carolina in 1815, he studied law, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and practised for several years. At the age of twenty-three he was elected to the North Carolina Legislature. Deeming it his duty to change his profession for that of the ministry, he studied theology, and was ordained in 1827. He officiated as a clergyman for a few years in New Haven and Philadelphia, and in 1831 became rector of St. Stephen's Church in this city, which position he held less than a year, when he was called to St Thomas' Church, where he remained rector until 1843.

In 1837, with the assistance of Dr. Henry, he founded the New York *Review* to which he was for some time the principal contributor. About the same time he established a school at Flushing, Long Island, for the sons of the clergy, but this was closed in a few years on account of financial difficulties, leaving Dr. Hawks deeply in debt. In 1843 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Mississippi. The indebtedness incurred by his school was urged against him, but he was triumphantly exonerated, and then declined the position.

At the close of 1844 he removed to New Orleans, and was rector of Christ Church in that city for five years. His New York friends then offered to clear off his indebtedness, and asked him to return; a request which he accepted, and became rector of the Church of the Mediator, which was soon merged into Calvary Church. In 1864 he was elected Bishop of Rhode Island, but declined the appointment. The subsequent career of Dr. Hawks is well known.

Both as a divine and as a literary man he occupied a high position. Among his more important productions were "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States," published 1836-41; "Romance of Biography," published 1856; "History of North Carolina," published 1857-8; "Egypt and its Monuments," published 1849, besides many works less known. Personally he was a popular divine, and had many friends and admirers in all parts of the country. His attitude during the war we do not now choose to criticize.—*N. Y Ev. Post.*

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

Hon. Charles H. Peasles, of Portsmouth, N. H., died recently while on a visit to St Paul, Minn. General Peasles was well known as a former member of Congress from New Hampshire, Collector of the port of Boston, and for over twenty years a Director of the Concord Railroad Corporation.

John L. Scripps, Esq.,

for many years one of the editors and proprietors of the Chicago *Tribune*, afterwards for four years Postmaster at Chicago, died in Minneapolis, Minn., on Friday last, aged 48 years.

George M. Snow.

George M. Snow, for many years commercial editor of the *Tribune*, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease, at his residence in this city, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Snow was a native of Boston, but came to this city soon after his education was completed, and was for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, devoting his leisure hours to the lighter walks of literature. He married, while still young, the elder daughter of Nathan Jackson, Esq., who, with their five children, survives him. When the *Tribune* was started, Mr. Snow, who had long been an intimate friend of the ecitor, took charge of the commercial department, which he retained for over twenty-two years, during which he was seldom absent for a day from Wall street or the office.

Always meeting the master-spirits of "the street" as a gentleman meets his equals, in the conviction that it was quite as important to them as to him that correct information regarding their various enterprises should be spread before the public, Mr. Snow was among the earliest and most successful of those writers who made the "Money Market" an important and useful department of modern journalism. "The workman dies—the work remains."

The riots of 1863, but especially the fiendish outrages perpetrated on some unoffending colored people well known to him, made a deep impression on Mr. Snow's mind; and he departed with his family for Europe soon afterward, hoping to recover that vigor and health which close application had somewhat impaired. He remained abroad over a year, spending a winter in Rome, and some months in Paris; but without permanent benefit; so that he did not resume his editorial labors after his return; and he ultimately sold his very considerable interest in the *Tribune*, and turned his attention to certain railroad enterprises, while devoting his leisure hours to music, of which he was a passionate admirer. But his health steadily failed, and he spent the last summer near Long Branch to no purpose, so far as its restoration was concerned. We presume he has left his family, to whom he was most devoted, abundantly blessed with worldly goods; while there are few among the living who have made more friends with fewer enemies, during thirty years of active business activity, than George M. Snow.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE DUELLIST'S PROGRESS.

From the Baltimore American of last evening.

Last night, about a quarter after 9 o'clock, a shooting affray occurred in front of the Fountain Hotel, on Light street, which created for awhile considerable excitement, and which resulted in the arrest, by Policemen Scott and W. Mitchell, of G. Rives Pollard, one of the former editors of the Richmond *Examiner*. He was conducted to the Middle District Station, where he will be detained to await an investigation before Justice Spicer today. He is charged with having fired two shots at Frederick Hipkins, while at the hotel. It is stated that Pollard observed a carriage on the street, near the front entrance, to which Hipkins was taking a bird cage.

He accosted Hipkins and asked him what he was going to do with the cage, which he claimed as his own property. Hipkins replied that it was none of his business. An altercation ensued, and pistols were drawn by both parties. Pollard alleges that Hipkins discharged one or two barrels at him, neither taking effect. He discharged his pistol twice, one of the balls taking effect in the thigh of Hipkins, who, after the first discharge, retreated into the hotel. A surgeon was summoned to dress the wound, which was not regarded as serious.

He was subsequently removed to his boarding-house, corner of Saratoga and St Paul streets. It is stated that the difficulty was in connection with a female, who a day or two since reached here from Richmond, where she is known as Hattie Alexander. She put up at the Susquehanna House under the name of Kate Hastings, and went yesterday to the Fountain Hotel, where she was known as Mrs. Morrell. Pollard stated that he met Hipkins with her on Calvert street, near Gay's, in the afternoon, and had some words with him, threatening that he would punish him if he ever saw him with her again. On passing down Light street, he found the servant bearing the cage to the carriage, and the female behind about to enter the vehicle. During the difficulty Mrs. Morrell left, but it is not known positively whether she was in the carriage or not. She was to have left the city for the South to-day.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

ORDER No. 16

I. Members will assemble promptly at 6½ o'clock, FRIDAY EVENING, to attend meeting at Germantown.

II. Members will assemble at 5, sharp, SATURDAY EVENING, to attend meeting at Jenkintown.

III. TORCHES MUST BE RETURNED TO THE HALL.

By order GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,
9 27 2t Marshal

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

We have just received a new and well-selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which we will make to order at the most reasonable prices

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JACOB N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—EVAN C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Secretaries.
9 18 18t

GEARY, O'NEILL, AND NICHOLS.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION of the Union Republican Citizens of the Second Congressional and First Senatorial Districts, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, the Boys in Blue, Republican Invincibles, and other Clubs, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, September the 29th. The line will form on Locust street, the right resting on Eighteenth street, and move at 8 o'clock precisely over the following route:—Up Eighteenth street to Race, thence to Twelfth, thence to Market, thence to Broad, thence to Pine, thence to Twenty-first, thence to Fitzwater, thence to Thirteenth, thence to Federal, thence to Seventh, thence to Reed, thence to Moyamensing avenue, thence to Christian, thence to Ninth, thence to Market, and dismiss.

WILLIAM J. OVENS, Chief Marshal.
GEORGE AUSTIN, Secretary. 9 27 3t

HON. J. R DOOLITTLE

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE AT

NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL,

TO-NIGHT. It

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
THE "BOYS IN BLUE."

and all the Voters of the Twenty-second Ward opposed to "My Policy" who wish to participate in the Grand Mass Meeting and Torchlight Parade,

THIS (Friday) EVENING,

will meet at the

TOWN HALL

at 6½ o'clock, where torches will be distributed.

The Republican Invincibles, one thousand strong, will arrive at Fisher's Lane Station at 8 o'clock.

By order of
H. OSCAR ROBERTS,
It* Chief Marshal.

EIGHTH WARD

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD WILL ASSEMBLE

ON SATURDAY EVENING, September 29,

At seven o'clock, at Broad and Locust streets, to join in the Grand Torchlight Parade in the Second Congressional and First Senatorial District.

By order of the Committee on Arrangements.

JOHN C. MARTIN, President.
CLAYTON McMICHAEL, Secretary. 9 27 3t

REPUBLICANS, ATTEND!—HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, will speak to Republicans in National Guards' Hall, Ea. F. Street, below sixth, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. 9 27 2t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.

Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

POLITICAL.

RALLY IN YOUR MIGHT!

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE

AND

MASS MEETING,

AT THE

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28,

At Half-past Seven O'Clock.

ONE THOUSAND REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

From the city will be escorted by the "Boys in Blue" of Germantown.

The Meetings will be held in the Hall and in front of the Hall, and addresses will be delivered by

HON. MORTON McMICHAEL,
CAPTAIN CURRY, of Delaware,
GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER,
HON. LOUIS BARKER, of Maine,
GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN,
COLONEL GIVEN.

The Republican Invincibles will leave the cars at Fisher's Lane Station.

The Loyal Citizens on the route are requested to illuminate.

Friends of GEARY, TAYLOR, and the whole Union Republican Ticket, turn out in your strength.

By order of Union Republican Wards Executive Committee. It

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING,

THE 28th INSTANT,

The Members of the Union League, and the Citizens of Philadelphia,

Are invited to meet at

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

An Address will be delivered by

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, ESQ.,

Of Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—Ladies are especially invited to be present.
By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 27 2t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League,

Are particularly invited to meet at

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH,

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE 29th INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK.

An Address will be delivered by

JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.

N. B.—Ladies are especially invited to be present.
By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 27 3t

SPECIAL ATTENTION!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League, are invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

An Address will be delivered by

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.

Tickets of admission to be had at the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY.

N. B.—Ladies are especially invited to be present.
By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 27 3t

FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH WARD,
WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Ready-Made Clothing for Men.
Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys.

POLITICAL.

"BOYS IN BLUE" OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD.—We are consistent. We vote for the party that sustained us while fighting for our country's rights. We raised the Stars and Stripes over the clouds of Lookout Mountain and as the rebels lacked that standard, they trembled and fled. All honorable men who have served in the army or navy, and who have no sympathy with Johnson and his Rebel crew are invited to join Company A, Geary Legion, of the Fourteenth Ward.

Come to the Meeting to-night at
MECHANICS' HALL,
COATES Street above EIGHTH.
WILLIAM J. MACKEY,
It Captain.

FOURTH WARD.—THE MEMBERS of the Union Republican party are requested to assemble at the house of A. BAUSER, No. 711 PASSYUNK Road, for the purpose of participating in the grand torchlight procession of the Second Congressional and First Senatorial Districts on SATURDAY EVENING, September 29 (inst.), at 7 o'clock. All Union men in the Ward are invited to attend, and show by their presence that no sympathy for traitors is felt by the Union men of the "Old Fourth."

By order of ADAM HILL, Marshall.
THOMAS M. McKEEVER, Secretary Executive Committee. It*

ATTENTION! COMPANY "H," REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—Parade THIS EVENING at 6½ o'clock, to Germantown.

Saturday evening, 6 cents to Jenkintown.

By order of Captain. WILLIAM H. JOINS
It* Assistant Secretary.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE "EVANS & WATSON"

SAFE

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The "Inside Door" Safe Never Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1866.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—

Gentlemen:—About SIX years ago we purchased from you one of your Fire-Proof Safes, which we placed in our mill on Market street, west of the bridge. Yesterday morning our mill was destroyed by fire, and the Safe falling into the cellar amongst the ruins, was subjected to a GREAT HEAT. After the fire was subdued we opened the Safe, and found our money, books, papers, policies of insurance, etc. etc., PERFECTLY PRESERVED. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to all desiring protection in the event of fire.

Respectfully yours,
PETERSON & MARSHALL,
No. 3042 Market street.

We take pleasure in referring to the above certificate, which, with the many others in our possession, proves our Safes to be, as we have always represented them, a PERFECT protection. We are the sole manufacturers of Safes with inside or double doors. Our prices are lower than other makers, and we earnestly desire all seeking a Safe with the greatest security, to examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EVANS & WATSON,

No. 811 CHESNUT St.

9 27 6trp

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 9 5 5p

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. [9 4 3m5p

MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES

That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE

Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.

Price $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz: Gravel Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Ureters, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, during recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " " $2. " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in *perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
65 mwf5p No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 26 6t*

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assortment finished on hand.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,
9 21 1m5p Nos. 1201 and 1203 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS. **BEDDING** AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street.
9 7 fmwm5p Below Arch. BLANKETS.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Farms, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chestnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by express. Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
2 16 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,

9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD

SCALES,

suitable for Weigh Locks, Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.

Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams.

A. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. [9 14 1mrp

C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Houpt,
L. H. Dinmore, Frederick A. Riehle.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant; therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

THE CHEAPEST

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

IN PHILADELPHIA,

HADDOCK & SON'S,

No. 618 MARKET Street,

9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS

9 6 5p No. 119 South THIRD Street.

THE HOUSE OF OVEREND, GURNEY, AND COMPANY;

Its Founders and its Fall.

The Gurneys hold a place almost unique in commercial biography. Nearly all the great merchants of the world have been men who have risen from the crowd by their own enterprise, and, beginning in small ways, have made for themselves names and reputations as successful traders and men of wealth and influence; and their sons or grandsons have generally abandoned the commerce that has helped them to distinction, eager to mix with those of rank and title older than their own, and willing, if they can, to forget by what means they have been enabled to enter the circle of aristocracy. A goodly number of the titled families of England owe their origin to old merchants and shopkeepers; but their modern representatives have nothing to do with trade, and look upon it as a thing altogether beneath them. In the Gurneys, on the other hand, we see the almost solitary instance of an ancient family that, in later times, has not been ashamed to engage in commerce, and has drawn from it a dignity as great as any that could come from lengthy pedigrees and the traditions of bygone ages.

They are descended from a Hugh de Gournay, Lord of Gournay and the adjacent Barony of Le Brai, who in 1054 commanded at the battle of Mortimer, and in 1066 accompanied William the Conqueror to England. To him and his successors were made large grants in Norfolk, Suffolk, and elsewhere; and the Gournays were men of mark during the ensuing centuries. One of his descendants was Edmund Gournay, Recorder of Norwich, in the reign of Edward III; and from that time to this Norwich has always been the residence of some members of the family. The most notable of his successors, as far as we are concerned, was a Francis Gournay, or Gurnay, who was born about the year 1560. He seems to have been a native of Norwich, and he married the daughter of a Norwich merchant; but the greater part of his life was spent in London. In 1606 he was made a member of the Guild of Merchant Tailors, and for some years he lived in Broad street ward, in the Parish of Saint Mary Benetinck, working as a merchant.

There was another merchant of his name, and a much more famous man, living in London at the same time, though apparently not of the same family. Sir Richard Gurney was born at Croydon in 1577. He was apprenticed to Mr. Richard Caleby, a silkman in Cheapside, who so liked him that, at his death, he bequeated to him his shop and a sum of £6000. Part of that money he spent in travelling through France and Italy, "where," says his old biographer, "he improved himself, and, by observing the trade of the respective marts as he passed, laid the foundation of his future traffic." Soon after his return, it is added, being himself of no great family, he discreetly married "into a family at that time commanding most of the money, and, by that, most of the nobility, gentry, and great tradesmen of England." Thereby he became a great merchant and a very wealthy man. He was Sheriff of London in 1634, and Lord Mayor in 1641. He was a great benefactor to the Clothworker's Company, of which he was a member and warden, and he gave freely to all sorts of city charities. He also, being a sturdy Royalist, lent or gave immense sums of money to King Charles I; at one time, on his Majesty's return from Scotland, spending £4000 in entertaining him. He was one of the great champions of Charles' cause in the city, during the commencement of the Commonwealth struggle. In 1640, when he was sixty-three years old, it is recorded, "One night, with thirty or forty lights and a few attendants, he rushed suddenly out of the house on thousands, with the city sword drawn, who immediately retired to their own houses and gave over their designs." This excess of loyalty, however, caused his ruin. In 1642 he was ejected from his Mayoralty and lodged in the Tower. There, for refusing to pay the fine of £5000 appointed by Parliament, he was kept a prisoner for seven years, and there he died in 1649.

His contemporary, Francis Gournay, had his share of trouble. On the 17th of June, 1622, the corporation of Lynn lent to him and two partners of his a sum of £200, for "setting the poor to work within the town." According to the terms of the agreement between them, the money was to be repaid in three years' time, and in the meanwhile Gournay was "to freely provide, find, and deliver sufficient wool and other material to all those poor people dwelling within the borough who shall come to be set on work in spinning of worsted yarn." He was also to instruct all the poor children who were sent to him in the spinning of wool; in fact, he was to do all he could to establish in the town a branch of the woollen manufacture that for some time past had formed the chief business of Norwich and its neighborhood. Therein, however, he failed. Good churchmen attributed the failure to the circumstance that his factory was a desecrated church. A century before, it seems, the corporation of Lynn had received certain monasteries and ecclesiastical foundations during the spoliation under Henry VIII. One of these, the church of Saint James, in Lynn, according to Sir Henry Spelman, was "perverted to be a town house for the manufacture of stuffs, laces, and tradesmen's commodities, whereby they thought greatly to enrich their corporation and themselves. Great projects and good stocks, with a contribution from some country gentlemen, were raised for this purpose—two several times, to my knowledge. But the success was that it came to nought, and all the money employed about new building and transforming the church hath only increased desolation; for so it hath stood during the whole time almost of my memory, till they lately attempted, by the undertaking of Mr. Francis Gournay and some artisans from London, to revive the enterprise of their predecessors; but, speeding no better than they did, have now again, with loss of their money and expectation, left it to future ruin."

Whatever was the cause of it, Francis Gournay's experiment failed. He was not able to pay back the money he had borrowed from the corporation, and he seems to have been in trouble, by reason of it, to the end of his life. His son, Francis, born in 1628, was a merchant or shopkeeper at Maldon, in Essex, and apparently a man of not much substance. But the fortunes of the house were revived by old Francis Gournay's grandson, John Gourney, or Gurney, of Norwich. He was born at Malton on the 7th of October, 1655, and, as soon as he was old enough, was apprenticed to Daniel Gilman, a cordwainer of Norwich. For a time his business energies were restrained by the bigotry of his fellow-townsmen. Some five-and-twenty years after George Fox's public preaching of the doctrines of the Society of Friends, before 1678, at any rate, John Gurney became a convert to those doctrines. He was one of the fourteen hundred and sixty Quakers imprisoned on account of their religious opinions, and for three years he lay in Norwich Jail. After that he was released; but still considerable difficulty arose through his refusal to take the freeman's oath required before he could be allowed to practise as a merchant within the city walls. At last, however, an exception was made in his favor, and for some thirty years or more he was a famous and very thriving merchant at Norwich, living at a house in Saint Augustine's parish. He was chiefly engaged in trade with the silk and wool dealers of France and the Continent. He had connections in Holland, among others with the Hopes of Amsterdam, just then entering on their wonderful career of commercial prosperity. Like them, he added a sort of banking business to his occupation as a merchant. He was also a manufacturer. A brother of the Sir Thomas Lombe who established the celebrated silk-mill at Derby was a Quaker, and, for a time, a fellow-prisoner of Gurney's. Gurney afterwards bought of Sir Thomas some property that he possessed in Norwich, and placed thereon a silk-mill, imitated from that set up at Derby. In these ways he soon grew rich, being much aided in his business by his wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Richard Swanton. It was said, indeed, that Elizabeth Gurney had the greater business abilities of the two, and that she was the real founder of the commercial greatness of the Norwich Gurneys. Be that as it may, the business prospered mightily, and when John Gurney died, in 1721, he left a goodly fortune and very profitable connections to his sons, John and Joseph.

These sons were partners in both the manufacturing and mercantile concerns, proceeding both with considerable success. John Gurney, the younger, who was born on the 16th of July, 1688, and died on the 23d of January, 1740, was a famous man in his day. He was an intimate friend of both the Walpoles, and by them urged to enter Parliament; but he preferred to devote himself to his business, and take all his relaxation at home. In 1720 he was examined before the House of Lords concerning the intended prohibition of Indian calicoes, which had lately come to be freely imported into England. He drew a dismal picture of the evils consequent to the woollen trade from this innovation. Worcester and Gloucester, Bristol and York, he said, were being ruined through the preference that was being shown to cotton over woollen clothing. In York, "the poverty of the manufacturers was so great that they were obliged to eat unwholesome diet, which had occasioned a distemper among them." In Norwich, he represented, there was the greatest distress of all. Thousands of work people were thrown out of employment; and the paupers were so numerous, that on many of the houses twenty-four shillings were assessed for every pound of rent for poor-rates. These arguments, and the arguments of other monopolists, prevailed. A law was made in 1721 "to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures," whereby all cotton clothing was forbidden, with a fine of £5 for each offense upon the wearer, and £20 on the seller; and John Gurney was henceforth known as "the famous advocate of the weavers."

Joseph Gurney, four years younger than his brother, survived him by ten years, inheriting the entire manufacturing business, and leaving most of the mercantile work to be conducted by his nephews. In 1747 he was rich enough to buy the Old Hall at Keswick, which, with subsequent additions and improvements, was made a splendid possession for his descendants. His two elder sons, John and Samuel, succeeded him as manufacturers. They introduced into Norwich the Irish plan of making homespun yarns, besides employing great numbers of native Irish, and were in their time accounted great benefactors both to the eastern counties of England and to the northern districts of England. Samuel Gurney left only a daughter, and Richard's three sons soon retired from the manufacturing business; Richard and Joseph to settle down as country gentlemen; John, after some prosperous work as a woolstapler and spinner of worsted yarn, to become a partner with his cousin, Bartlett Gurney, in the management of the Norwich Bank. This bank had been founded by John and Henry Gurney, sons of the John Gurney who had defended the woollen monopoly before the House of Lords in 1720.

Succeeding their father as merchants, they followed the example of many other wealthy traders, and added an irregular banking business to their ordinary trade. Finding this a great source of further wealth, they at last devoted themselves exclusively to banking, and to that end converted the old house in Saint Augustine's parish into the original Norwich Bank, in 1770. From them the business descended in 1779, to Bartlett Gurney, Henry Gurney's son, and by him it was transferred to its present quarters, and enlarged by the admission of other partners, the principal being the younger John Gurney already named, and he, after Bartlett Gurney's death, in 1803, was its chief proprietor and manager.

Himself a good and useful man, he was the father of a famous family. One of his daughters was Elizabeth Fry, another married Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and a third was Priscilla Gurney. His two most notable sons were Joseph John Gurney, the philanthropist, and Samuel Gurney, the millionaire.

Samuel, the one whose history most concerns us, was born at Norwich on the 18th of October, 1786.

He was John Gurney's second son and ninth child. At the age of seven he was put to school with the celebrated Doctor Parr, and at fourteen he was apprenticed to the Clothworkers' Company in London, and placed in the counting-house, in Saint Mildred's court, Poultry, in which his brother-in-law, Joseph Fry, as partner in the firm of Frys & Chapman, carried on an extensive trade as a tea merchant, with some irregular employment as a banker. "He took to business and liked it," according to the report of the niece, whose first remembrances of him were as an inmate in the Saint Mildred's Court household. "In the counting-house, as well as in domestic life, he was extremely amiable and cheerful, and was beloved by the whole establishment. Although not brought up in conformity to the costume or speech of the Society of Friends, he showed no propensity to follow fashions or gayety of appearance, beyond a suitable neatness of attire." From the very first, indeed, he seems to have been so thoroughly a man, or rather a boy, of business, as to have cared for no lighter occupations. In 1807, when his sister Hannah married Thomas Fowell Buxton, he went down to the wedding, but, it is recorded, tired of the festivities long before they were over, and was glad to get back to his book-keeping and money-changing.

In the following year, however, Samuel Gurney was married himself, his wife being Elizabeth, the daughter of James Sheppard, of Ham House, in Essex, a handsome residence that soon descended to the young couple, and was their place of abode during nearly the whole of their married life. The wealth that came to Samuel Gurney from his father-in-law, as well as that bequeathed to him by his father, who died in 1809, helped him to made rapid progress in the new business in which he had embarked a little while before, on his reaching the age of twenty-one.

The business had begun a few years earlier than that, growing out of a yet earlier connection between Joseph Smith, a wool factor in London, and the Norwich Bank. Joseph Smith had found the advantage of applying part of his savings as a merchant to the then very slightly developed trade of bill-discounting, and John Gurney, of Norwich, with whom he had been acquainted long before, when both were simply dealers in raw wool and manufactured cloths, also found the advantage of sending up to him some of the surplus money of the Norwich Bank, for investment in the same way, paying to Smith a quarter per cent. on the money laid out in each transaction as his commission. This arrangement having continued for some time, it occurred to Smith's confidential clerk, John Overend, by whom most of the bill business had been done, that there was room in London for a separate establishment devoted to trade in bills. He asked his master to open an establishment of that sort, taking him as managing partner therein. This Joseph Smith refused to do, and Overend resigned his clerkship in consequence. He found the Norwich Gurneys, however, more favorable to his project, and about the year 1800 the house of Richardson, Overend & Company was founded, the chief management being in his hands, and for a few years in those of Thomas Richardson, formerly chief clerk in the bank of Smith, Wright & Gray, afterwards Esdaile & Co. Simon Martin, an old clerk, and afterwards a partner in the Norwich Bank, went up to London to help build up the business and to watch its movements on behalf of the Bank, whence most of the money was obtained for investment. The enterprise throve wonderfully from the first, one great source of its popularity being the changes introduced by the new firm, which charged the quarter per cent. commission against the borrowers of the money, instead of the lenders, as heretofore; and in 1807 John Gurney added vastly to its strength by introducing his son Samuel as a partner. About that time Thomas Richardson retired from the business, and it was carried on under the name of Overend & Company, even after John Overend's death, until the secret of its connection with the Norwich house could no longer be kept, and it assumed its world-famous title of Overend, Gurney & Company.

Its prosperity was in some measure the cause, but in much greater measure the consequence, of the new views on banking and trade in money that came into force in the early part of the nineteenth century. Banking, which had existed in some other countries for a long time before, came into fashion in England about the middle of the seventeenth century, soon to lead to the foundation of the Bank of England, and William Paterson's suggestion, in 1694. It immediately proved very helpful to British commerce in lowering the rate of interest for borrowed money, strengthening all sorts of financial operations, and in other ways giving encouragement to all the branches of trade and industry. The Bank of England, however, was from the first, and is to this day, only a private bank on a large scale, endowed with special privileges on account of its loans to the Government, amounting, at its foundation, to £1,200,000, and now to upwards of £11,000,000. Its first charter offered no obstacle to the establishment of other like institutions, and no law could ever be passed preventing private individuals from following the banker's trade: but in 1709 the Governors of the Bank obtained an act forbidding the formation of any banks of issue under more than six proprietors, and so secured for themselves a practical monopoly in joint-stock banking. Their company was allowed to issue paper money to the extent of its loans to the State, but no paper money not covered by Government securities was allowed, and the quantity issued could not be forced on people against their will. During the eighteenth century a great number of other banks were formed, both in London and in the country. In 1750, there were in England hardly a dozen bankers out of London; in 1793 there were more than four hundred. Scotland also, untouched by the law in favor of the Bank of England, had three joint-stock banks, with branches in various parts, besides a great number of private establishments. These banks, growing out of the commercial prosperity of the country, helped the tide of speculation which, if it might have been fortunate in times of peace, led to terrible failures on the revival of a European war, and the disaster consequent thereupon. In 1784 there were in circulation six millions of bank notes, that is, of the paper vouchers given by bankers for the money deposited with them, which in those days took the place for ordinary trading purposes of the modern cheques. In 1792 the number had risen to nearly eleven millions and a half. Next year war was declared between England and France, and in the panic that ensued at least one-fourth of the English country banks stopped payment, most of the others being grievously shaken. The London banks also suffered considerably, the suffering being everywhere attributed in great measure to the restrictive policy of the directors of the Bank of England, who, in spite of the advice of the Government and the prayers of thousands of merchants and manufacturers, sought to strengthen their own position by issuing as little money as they possibly could for the assistance of their neighbors. For this their best excuse was in the fact that their resources had been, and continued to be yet more and more, materially crippled by the immense drains made upon them by Government on account of the expenses of its continental wars. In October, 1795, the directors, brought almost to bankruptcy, informed Pitt that they could not hold out much longer. Other messages followed, and at last, in February, 1717, the bank was authorized by the Privy Council to refused cash payment for its notes, or the issue of any coin in sums larger than twenty shillings. In the following May an act was passed enforcing that resolution, and sanctioning an almost unlimited issue of notes. Sheridan declared it "a farce to call that a bank whose promise to pay on demand was paid by another promise to pay at some undefined period," and Sir William Pulteney introduced a bill "for the erection of a new bank in case the Bank of England did not pay in specie on or before the 24th of June, 1708." But this opposition was in effectual, and the Bank Restriction act remained in force for two-and-twenty years, without any serious attempt at overturning the monopoly of the Bank of England.

Great advantage sprang from this Restriction act through its encouragement of sound and enlightened views as to the value of paper money and the nature of credit; but, while it lasted, it also brought serious mischief by its depreciation of the bank note in value, to the extent, at one time, of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Almost the greatest of the many great benefits conferred on commerce by Sir Robert Peel was his act of 1819, abolishing the restrictions on gold and silver currency and the forced issue of paper money. The directors of the Bank of England were still allowed to issue as many notes as they chose, but they were compelled to exchange them for gold on demand, and thus were virtually prohibited from giving out more than the public felt it safe to take at the full price of their equivalent in bullion. This was a national avowal of the principle that money, that is, the circulating medium, is not gold and silver alone, but gold, silver, paper, and anything else which can be regarded as a trustworthy agent in the interchange of commodities, and the bartering of capital, labor, and the like.

This was the principle which gave vitality to such concerns as the one of which Samuel Gurney was for a long time the head, and which, not a little through his help, has been a great source of extension to modern commerce. "Credit," said Daniel Webster, "has done more a thousand times to enrich nations than all the mines of all the world." Were we forced now to carry on all our commercial dealings by means of gold and silver, it would only be possible, in spite of the increase of our stores of these metals, to continue a very small portion of our present trade. This, however, no one now attempts to do. The legal currency, whether gold, silver, or bank notes, is only a sort of pocket money in comparison with the real currency of trade. It serves for the smaller sort of retail purchases, for payments across the counter and the like; but the great merchant has not in his possession all through his lifetime actual money equal in amount to the paper equivalent of money that passes through his hands every day of the week. All his important business is carried on exclusively by means of bills, bonds, cheques, and the other materials included in the terms "commercial debt" and "credit." His ready money is lodged with a banker, as has been the practice since the beginning of the eighteenth century, except that now he draws cheques for so much as he needs for use from time to time, instead of receiving from his banker a number of promissory notes, to be passed to and fro, while the actual deposit was in the banker's hands, to be used in whatever safe and profitable way he chose. Now, however, the cheques are in comparatively few cases exchanged for real money, they being piled up by the bankers into whose hands they come, and paired off, one with another, or in heaps together, while the deposits that they represent are left untouched. In this way the money does double work, being itself available for use by the banker or his agents, while the equivalent checks are quite as serviceable for all the purposes of trade. And this is only the simplest instance of the modern principle of credit. In all sorts of ways, every bit of money and everything else that can be taken as a representative of wealth, whether actual or prospective, is turned over and over, each turning being a creation, to all intents and purposes, of so much fresh money. A merchant, for example, buys a thousand pounds' worth of goods for export, say to India, China, or Australia. He pays for the same by means of a bill of exchange, accepted as soon as possible, but not payable till two or three months after date. The manufacturer or agent of whom he buys the goods, however, does not wait all that time for his money. In all probability he immediately gets the bill discounted, thereby losing some £15 or £20, but having the sum of £980 or £985 available for appropriation in other ways, and thus for the acquisition of fresh profits. Before the original bill falls due he has built perhaps twenty fresh transactions on the basis of the first one, and so, in effect, has turned his £1000 into £20,000, less the £300 or £400 that have been deducted by the bill-broker as discount. And the same original transaction has been made the ground work of a number of other transactions on the part of the merchant who bought the goods. He bought them for £1000, to sell again for, say £1200, part of the difference being his profit, part being absorbed in freight, insurance, and so forth. He is not likely to be paid for the goods in less than six months' time, and he has to pay for them in two or three months. But long before either of those terms expires he has raised part of the money on the security of his bill of lading, and so is enabled to enter on other transactions, just as the manufacturer had done. Or he sends out his bill to some partner, agent, or deputy in the district to which the goods are consigned, and that, being accepted, is available for the payment of debts already contracted in that part or for immediate transmission home, or to some third place, for use in any way that is found desirable. In such ways as these—and they are numberless—a very small amount of actual money goes to the building up, on the one side, of a vast structure of credit, and, on the other, of a vast structure of commerce.

There was a hazy comprehension of this system long centuries ago. "If you were ignorant of this, that credit is the greatest capital of all towards the acquisition of wealth," said Demosthenes, "you would be utterly ignorant." But the modern theory of credit is very modern indeed, having almost its first exemplification, on a large scale, in the establishment of Overend, Gurney, & Company. This house, as we saw, was established to make a business of bill-discounting, much more complete and extensive than the chance trade in bills that had formerly been, and that continued to be, carried on by bankers, merchants, and all sorts of irregular money-lenders. Very soon after the time of Samuel Gurney's supremacy in it, it began to assume gigantic proportions, and it was, for some thirty or forty years, the greatest discounting house in the world, the parent of all the later and rival establishments that have started up in London and elsewhere. At first only discounting bills, its founders soon saw the advantage of lending money on all sorts of other securities, and their cellars came to be loaded with a constantly varying heap of dock-warrants, bills of lading, shares in railways and public companies, and the like. To do this, of course vast funds were necessary, very much in excess of the immense wealth accumulated by the Gurneys in Norwich and elsewhere. Therefore, having proved the value and stability of his business, Samuel Gurney easily persuaded those who had money to invest to place it in his hands, they receiving for the same a fixed and fair return of interest, and he obtaining with it as much extra profit as the fluctuations of the money market and the increasing needs of trade made possible. He became, in fact, a new sort of merchant, buying credit—that is, borrowing money—on the one hand, and selling credit—that is, lending money—on the other, and deriving from the trade his full share of profits.

Great help came to his money-making and to his commercial influence from the panic of 1825. That panic arose partly from the financial disorganization consequent on the enforcement of Sir Robert Peel's act of 1819, very good in itself, but promotive of much trouble until it had brought matters into a healthy condition. Its more immediate cause, however, was the excessive speculation in joint stock companies at home as well as in continental mines, American cotton, and other branches of foreign commerce. Several London banks failed, and at least eighty country banks fell to the ground, the Bank of England itself being only saved by the accidental finding of two million one-pound notes that had been packed away and lost sight of some time before. Even Joseph John Gurney, much more of a philanthropist than a banker, suffered from the pressure. "Business has been productive of trial to me," he wrote in characteristic way in his journal, "and has led me to reflect on the equity of God, who measures out His salutary chastisement, even in this world, to the rich as well as the poor. I can certainly testify, that some of the greatest pains and most burdensome cares which I have had to endure have arisen out of being what is usually called a 'moneyed man.'"

His brother, however, was much mixed up in the turmoil. "Knowing intimately as he did the sufferings which awaited those who could no longer command credit or obtain supplies from other quarters," said one of Samuel Gurney's old friends, "his anxiety was felt more on others' account than on his own,"—the fact being that his own financial dealings were so sound that he had no fear of himself, and only had to settle how to make most money with most secondary advantages to those he dealt with. "His desire," it is added, "was to act justly and justly with his fellow-creatures, as well as to himself; and thus did he move onwards cautiously, and step by step, through those troublous times, lest he should lead any into error by his judgment. It was a remarkable sight to witness him plunge day by day into the vortex of City business, and return thence to his own domestic hearth without any trace of a mammon-loving spirit." We can well believe that the honest Quaker was reasonably free from the "mammon-loving spirit," but he knew well how to seek and secure his own advancement, and this he did very notably, by lending to many houses money enough to enable them to ride through their difficulties, and so bringing to himself much fresh favor and much new custom during the following years. From this time forth he came to be known as a banker's banker, taking the place, for many, of the Bank of England. Hundreds of private banks fell into the way of sending him, from time to time, their surplus cash, finding that they were as sure of getting it back whenever they wanted it, as if they had lodged it in the Bank of England, and that in the meanwhile they were getting higher interest for it than the Bank would have granted. "We do not feel the slightest dependence upon the Bank of England," said one of the number, Mr. Robert Carr Glyn, before the Bank Charter Committee in 1832, "nor do we feel the slightest obligation to it in any way."

Samuel Gurney was thus the cause of an injury to the Bank of England for which he was not easily forgiven. And in other ways the old Bank privileges were being assailed during these years. In 1826 an act was passed sanctioning the establishment of joint-stock banks throughout the country, except in London, and within a distance of sixty-five miles thereof. "The present system of law as to banks," said Lord Liverpool, in supporting the measure, "must now be altered in one way or another. It is the most absurd, the most inefficient legislation; it has not one recommendation to stand upon. The present system is one of the fullest liberty as to what is rotten and bad, but of the most complete restriction as to all that is good. By it a cobbler, or a cheesemonger, may issue his notes, without any proof of his ability to meet them, and unrestricted by any check whatever; while, on the other hand, more than six persons, however respectable, are not permitted to become partners in a bank with whose notes the whole business of the country might be transacted. Altogether the whole system is so absurd, both in theory and practice, that it would not appear to deserve the slightest support if it was attentively considered, even for a single moment." It would certainly have been altered long before, but for the influence of the Bank of England directors, eager to have as much of a monopoly as possible in their own hands. This bill, permitting joint-stock banks at a distance, however, was passed in 1826, and a few years later the wonderful discovery was made that joint-stock banks were legal even in London, and had been so from the beginning. James William Gilbart, having begun life as a banker's clerk in 1813, and after twelve years so spent, having gained fresh experience and influence in Ireland, pointed out that the act of 1709, while forbidding joint-stock banks of issue, offered no obstacle to joint-stock banks of deposit. The consequence was the immediate formation of the London and Westminster Bank in 1833. Before that bank was fairly established, however, Parliament had complied with the demands of the free traders in money, and passed a bill intended to give legal countenance to the institutions against which it was found that there was no legal prohibition. Therein it was "declared and enacted that any body politic or corporate, or society, or partnership, although consisting of more than six persons, might carry on the trade or business of banking in London or within sixty-five miles thereof." That was a full concession of the grand point at issue. Other matters of dispute arose, and for the first four years of its history the London and Westminster Bank was in constant altercation and litigation. But at last common sense prevailed, and the London and Westminster Bank not only entered itself upon a career of wonderful prosperity, but also became the parent of a number of other joint-stock banks, destined in due time, we may fairly believe, altogether to supersede the older private banks.

It was really to atone for that apparent infringement of the Bank's monopoly, thoug[h] [illegible] anything that could distress "his good friend Gurney."

Gurney was not a bigot. Some one having written to him in 1856, complaining of the way in which Fox and Penn had been spoken of by Lord Macaulay, in his "History of England," he answered thus:—"It is a little mortifying that Macaulay should so have held up our honorable predecessors; not that they were perfect, or were ever held up as such, as far as I know; but they were extraordinary men, wonderfully elucidating and maintaining the truth. I am not prepared, however, to say that Fox was clear of eccentricities, and that at times he was not, to a certain extent, under such influence on his conduct; but, taking him for all in all, he was wonderfully gifted and enlightened. It will probably be considered by Friends whether there should be an answer somewhat official to these attacks on our two worthies. I rather lean to it, although it would be impossible to reach wherever Macaulay's book may go; yet, if well done, it might have a beneficial effect upon the public mind, and upon our young people. There is, however, one consolation:—'The truth, as it is in Jesus,'—the truth as maintained by Friends is unchangeable, and remains the same, however feeble, or even faulty, its supporters may have been and are." That letter was written from Nice, whither Samuel Gurney had gone very soon after the death of his wife, hoping to improve the health that had been greatly shattered by his loss and the anxiety that preceded it. But in that he was mistaken. Growing worse in the spring of 1856, he hurried homewards, hoping to end his days in his own country, and among his kindred. He reached Paris, but could go no further. There he died, on the 5th of June, 1856, seventy years of age, and one of the richest and most envied men in Europe.

We need not trace the history of his family any further; but the history of the house which became famous all the world over, chiefly through his enterprise and ability, may be followed right to the end. Samuel Gurney had not much to do with the business of Overend, Gurney & Co. for some time previous to his death. On his withdrawal from it, the chief management was during many years with Mr. David Barclay Chapman, who retired, in his turn, at the end of 1857, having first led the establishment safely through the panic of that year. Then the business fell into less skilful hands, and the disastrous failure of last May was the consequence.

The circumstances of that failure are well worth careful noting, helping us, as they do, to an understanding of the entire series of financial troubles to which it led the way or served as a stepping-stone. The difficulties began last year, or even sooner, convincing proof—to those who cared to be convinced—of the weak condition of the business being in its exchange from private hands into the form of a limited liability company. Those difficulties had, in part, resulted from the great error, persistently avoided by old Samuel Gurney, of combining commercial speculation with legitimate financial operations. A man who simply lends money of his own can never fail, so long as he makes profits enough to pay his working expenses. If he borrows money to lend again at a profit, the principal part of all bankers' business now-a-days, he is still quite safe, provided he takes care to deal only with customers who can be relied upon, and who are pledged to return the funds lent to them within reasonable time. But if he borrows money on the pretense of lending it for short terms and to trusty borrowers, and then locks it up in mining undertakings, railway companies, or other commercial speculations, whence it cannot possibly be drawn out at a short notice if necessary, he has only himself to thank when he gets into trouble. This seems to have been the grievous fault of Overend, Gurney & Co., before it was reorganized, under the Limited Liability act, in August, 1865. It was continued after that change; and the great discounting house found itself worse off than ever in the spring.

Its embarrassments were shared by other banking establishments; the high rates of interest offered by the trading or mining companies for all money lent to them being temptations too great for resistance. Nearly all the banks that failed during the summer of 1866 owed their failure, in part, to this source of weakness. The Birmingham and the Preston Banks, last in the order of failure, had been crippled for years through their having made large advances to speculators in the iron and cotton trades. The Agra and Masterman's Bank, with a much larger field of operations, had erred in the same way, risking its safety through connection with the great cotton houses of Bombay and other parts of India. The house of Overend, Gurney & Co., as we saw, was chiefly involved with railway and iron contractors.

This seems to have been an immediate cause of the disasters. On the 9th of May, three suits brought against the Mid-Wales Railway Company by Overend, Gurney & Company and two other discounting houses were decided in the Court of Common Pleas. The suits were for bills of exchange amounting to £60,000, drawn by the three houses named and accepted by the Railway Company, but dishonored by it on their falling due. The Court decided that the Railway Company had no power to accept such bills, and that they, and all others like them, were mere waste paper. By these transactions themselves Overend, Gurney & Company did not lose much; but they were known to hold immense quantities of the same sort of paper; and, if all this was good for nothing, the establishment was in a very dangerous position. That, at any rate, was the general opinion among city men on the morning of the 10th of May. The result was a rush on the Lombard street house, which ended in the closing of its doors before the day was out, and next morning all England was startled by the news that it had failed, with liabilities exceeding £10,000,000. That news led immediately to the breaking of the Bank of London for about £4,000,000, the Consolidated Bank for nearly as much, and several other establishments for lesser sums; the crowning though not the final event of the panic being the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank for upwards of £15,000,000. To say that the total losses occasioned by the panic amounted to £60,000,000 would be certainly within the mark.

But they were not all losses; and the financial blunders to which we have referred were not the only causes of the catastrophe. Two very different sorts of people have made profit out of the troubles of their neighbors. Of the one sort are the great capitalists who have had money to lend at the exorbitant rate of ten per cent., or at a higher interest still; the body of rich men whose most successful possession is the Bank of England, endowed with very considerable privileges and opportunities of money-making in return for its services to the State. The other and much less respectable class continues a body of men known vaguely as stock-jobbers, whose wits are their principal capital, and who have lately found congenial employment for those wits in what are called "bearing operations." In Stock Exchange jargon, "bulls" are the jobbers who speculate for a rise in the price of shares, that is, who buy when shares are low, with the intention of selling them again when they have risen in price; "bears" are those who make their profits out of a fall in the value of shares. The inferior and less honest stock-jobbers were "bulls" last year and ever since the mania for limited liability companies that began in 1858, making it their business to bolster up the companies whose shares they really or nominally held, till they could be disposed of at a satisfactory profit—during the last eight or ten months they have been "bears," setting themselves to bear down or depreciate all sorts of establishments, in order that they may make money out of the fall.

This they do by straining to the utmost the Stock Exchange rule which provides that stocks and shares, though they may be bought or sold any day, shall only be delivered or transferred at stated periods—generally once a fortnight for ordinary commercial shares, and once a month for Consols and the like. "To the uninitiated," as the author of a clever little book on "The Fronts of Panics" has said, "it may be unnecessary to explain that this selling of shares on the Stock Exchange does not require that the seller should have in his possession what he sells. The sale is always made for delivery at a future day, and even at that time it is very rare for the shares themselves to be delivered, but merely

the difference of price between the quotations on the day the shares were sold and that on which they are delivered. Let us suppose that, on the first of March, Mr. Smith sells a hundred bank shares at £14 premium. Smith has not, and never had, these hundred shares, but he is bound to deliver them on a given day, say the 14th of the same month. If he can in the meantime procure these shares at, say £10 premium, he will be the gainer of £4 per share, or make £400 without putting his hand in his pocket. But if, on the other hand, the value of these shares rise in the interval, and Smith cannot buy them for, say £18 premium, it is very easy to see that he will be a loser to the amount of £4 per share, or £400, on the transaction. It being, therefore, Smith's interest to procure these shares as low as possible, he does his best to run down their value." Everybody knows how unscrupulously and disastrously this practice was adopted during last May and June. The stock-jobbers are more than half responsible for the failure of Overend, Gurney & Company, and for all the other incidents of the panic of 1866.—*London Society for September.*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 6 per cent loan '71	$105 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100.000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40 000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,930 00
$1,026,850	Par. Market value	$896,560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other companies $1153. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	679 48
		56,635 3
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John B. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 18
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1865 $710 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER* $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles S Bancker,	Edward C. Dale.
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant.	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES S. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER Secretary protem. 2 3 12

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only, its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested
TO 1
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
PERMAS SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. HACKELLAR,	CHARLES S. DUPUOY,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both on a Non forfeiture
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of its Life business among its Policy holders.
Money received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, as in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary

THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks or Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such certification from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1866.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.
Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called
EUGENIA,
far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.
Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.
For particulars apply to
W. B. GALLAGHER.
No. 208 S. WHARVES, or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF LONDON" ..... Saturday September 29
"CITY OF CORK" ..... Wednesday, October 3
"CITY OF PARIS" ..... Saturday, October 6
"KANGAROO" ..... Wednesday, October 10
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage Currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent.
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.
8 7

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M., and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1528 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers for Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7 45, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 26 and 12 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 28, 7 55, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 43 5 16, 7 26 and 10 36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7 15 A. M., Way mail 9 29 A. M., Express 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express 8 25 P. M., Express
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester 4 49 and 8 34 A. M., and 2 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 37 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 30 A. M. connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington
Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 6 P. M.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 P. M.
4 16 B. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11:30, P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Bristol and Morrisville, Pennsylvania Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 3 o'clock night for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7 30 A. M. and 2 30 P. M. Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Tonawanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 20 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 651 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8 00 A. M
Day Express	at 10 00 "
Paoli Accommodation	at 11 00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5 00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Express	at 8 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12 40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Columbia Train	at 9 00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12 45 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 00 "
Day Express	at 5 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9 30 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.
Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9 00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
TICKET OFFICE
Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Excursion Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUSS,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Delaware and Fleming ton, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and packages, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. Horses is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fourth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6 45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6 00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6 10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its commodious accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the most historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Brandy, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington or Alexandria W. H. MCCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FOR PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SOUTHERN LANDS, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, SOUTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7 20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
At 3 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tinecarove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Dunkirk etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Railroad trains for Williamsport, Sunbury, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Kingstown, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 5 30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7 20 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 20 and 8 15 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 2 20 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 45 and 11 53 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 40 A. M. and 9 45 P. M., passing Reading at 4 40 and 10 22 A. M., and 12 35 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 10 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 25 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 00 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 30 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.
TICKETS
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada, the following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.
DELIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia only at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 5 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 30 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 6, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 9 8 A. M., 1, 4, 5¾, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 20 minutes P. M.
FOR NORRISTOWN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 30, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾ and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ and 8 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 5 45

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—A large and brilliantly fashionable audience was present last evening at the Academy of Music, at the first representation by the Richings Troupe of the delightful opera of *Fra Diavolo*. Its rendition afforded the highest gratification and the applause bestowed upon the efforts of the performers was hearty and enthusiastic throughout. Miss Richings—who could not sing badly even if she would—made a most charming "Zerlina," and sang and acted the character in a manner rarely witnessed now-a-days. Her splendid voice was in the best possible condition, albeit she has been sustaining an arduous *role* nightly for a week past, and her finished effort throughout was all that even the most exacting could have desired.

Mr. Castle's "Fra Diavolo" was also very commendable. His singing of the *role* was especially praiseworthy, and his "Young Agnes, Beauteous Flower," was among the best we have ever heard. His singing of "Proudly and Wild," and "On Yonder Rock Reclining," were also excellent performances, and were loudly applauded by the audience. With a little more spirit infused into the acting, his "Fra Diavolo" would be one of the best of his *roles*. Mr. Seguin and Miss Zelda Harrison were very amusing as "My Lord and Lady Allcash."

The rich, deep contralto of Miss Harrison was, of course, not brought much into requisition in her *role*, but all that fell to her lot as the wife of Lo "shocking" Englishman was capitally executed. The air introduced by Mr. Campbell in the last act was highly appropriate, and was artistically rendered. Mr. Wylie's "Lorenzo" was a good performance, and his singing was the best we have heard from him since the season commenced.

The orchestra was, as usual, excellent, a little accelleration of the time of some of the concerted pieces only excepted; the chorus was admirable, and the opera was put upon the stage in a manner we have rarely seen equalled here in opera.

Fra Diavolo will be repeated this evening for the benefit of Miss Richings, and as the public seems to have taken hold of English opera in real earnest, and the fair *beneficiaire's* claims upon the public for a substantial token are of a character not to be overlooked, another large and brilliant assemblage will be present.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We are pleased to announce that Mr. Bergmann has determined to produce the beautiful new opera by the Ricci Freres, entitled *Crispino e la Comare*, at the Academy of Music, on the 15th of October. Our friends have long desired to have an opportunity of witnessing this great opera of the *Cobbler and the Fairy*, and they will be gratified to know that it will introduce to a Philadelphia audience the celebrated prime buffo vocalist and accomplished comedian, Giorgio Ronconi.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Owens repeats his great *role* of "Caleb Plummer" to night, with Miss Josie Orton as "Dot," and Mr. J. W. Jennings, a promising young actor, as "John Peerybingle." Mr. Owens ands, this evening, his favorite character of "Paternoster," in the comical farce of *John Dobbs*. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, the first Owens-Orton Matinee will be given. This will enable the ladies and school children to see the great comedian and character actor.

AT THE AMERICAN to-night, the greatest bill of the season is offered. The comical burlesque of *King Lear, the Cuss*, will be followed by the funny farce of *John Wopps*, and this will be succeeded by the burlesque of *Richard III.* In addition to this splendid carnival of fun, the Misses Covert will sing a delightful duet. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, a grand matinee will be given.

AT THE ARCH, the Florences offer a splendid programme. Mr. Florence appears as "Captain Murphy Maguire, "O'Leary," and "Brian O'Lynn," and Mrs. Florence enacts eight different characters in a protean comedietta. Let Willie and his wife have some substantial proofs of the estimation in which they are held by our people, this evening.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM takes his benefit at the Walnut Street theatre this evening. He will appear in his great impersonation of "Wilkins Micawber," in the Brougham-Dickens play of *David Copperfield*. Mr. Brougham also plays "O'Callaghan," in the laughable farce of *His Last Legs*.

THE BOARD OF BLOCKHEADS.—Our readers must not forget the grand complimentary benefit to be tendered to the "Wood Minstrels" to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at the Assembly Buildings. Here is the card of the "Blockheads:"—This benefit is given to them by the leading families as an incentive to further exertions, and in appreciation of their gentlemanly qualities in private life. The correspondence will not be published. A number of volunteers will appear, among them "The Mysterious Orange Tree," "Robert Heller," the Magician and Musician the Aerial Bell, the Caballistic Clock, a board ng School Miss, and Steinway's Grand Piano forte. No Cards—except at Box office.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX.—Mr. George Wunderlich's renowned paintings illustrating the life and death of Abraham Lincoln will be exhibited at National Hall, for the first time, on next Monday evening. Mr. S. K. Murdoch, the well-known elocutionist, will deliver an appropriate explanatory address each evening, and Madle Elvira De Silva will sing a number of favorite arias and ballads at each performance.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS take a general benefit at the hands of their friends this evening, and offer an attractive bill. Their headquarters will be found in Eleventh street, just above Chesnut.

VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, in Vine street, below Eighth is open for the season, and is disbursing mental and physical refreshment of the best order every day and evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

THE MEETING AT MECHANICS' HALL.—The Hon. Leonard Myers appeared at the German mass meeting at Mechanics' Hall last evening, at near 10 o'clock, having already spoken at the meeting of the "Boys in Blue" of the Eighteenth Ward, and in the Sixteenth Ward at the Myers Campaign Club gathering. He was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, which were repeated over and over again, the audience rising to their feet to greet him; and he spoke upon the great questions of the day for nearly an hour, interrupted by frequent bursts of applause.

He exposed most thoroughly the falsehoods of the opposition in relation to the soldiers' bounties, and showed that Andrew Johnson's secretary of the Treasury had opposed the passage of any law to give bounties, while Congress did the best it could with the Administration against them, and utterly denied the infamous fabrication that negroes were to receive a larger bounty than white men.

Mr. Myers said these miserable attempts to deceive the people were on a par with those which preceded the issue of negro suffrage was in any way involved in the elections, and gave a scathing review of the ambitious designs of Andrew Johnson, who was threatening the institutions of the country by centring all power on himself, and dictating to the people not only what laws they should pass, but whom they should elect as their Representatives.

He defended Congress from the unjust aspersions cast upon them, and predicted that Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana would in October follow Vermont and Maine, and give a tremendous majority for Geary, Owens, Conner, Dittman, and the whole Republican ticket.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for Geary, Myers, and Dittman.

ORNAMENTAL PAPER HANGINGS.—Messrs. Howell & Bourke, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, have long since gained an enviable reputation for their beautiful and artistic *materiel*, and their elegant workmanship in paper hangings. They manufacture very extensively, and also import the most rare and elegant articles in their line from France. It is worthy of notice that many of their beautiful designs are not to be obtained at any other house of the sort in the city. They are continually making important additions to their stock, and the latest fashionable styles of paper hangings are procurable at their establishment immediately after they come out. They have some *recherche* and beautiful patterns. Their stamp gold-leaf paper for reception rooms and boudoirs is exceedingly tasteful, and their stamp gold and green velvet, stripe, and diamond patterns for drawing-rooms have been made a specialty by them, and consequently are unapproachable in elegance. They have also a beautiful velvet border to match. Their rich magenta velvet shade of paper is not obtainable at any other place in Philadelphia. They are also able to furnish that style of paper which has become so fashionable of late, namely, a plain paper, forty inches wide, with gold wood moulding. Their prices will be found satisfactory, their employes efficient, and the proprietors accommodating and affable to whomsoever may give them a call, and they are deserving of everybody's patronage.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE ROBBERY.—Last evening, a girl employed in the dwelling part of a house over a shoe store at Tenth and Market streets, was alarmed, as she went into the upper part of the house by finding a man concealed in one of the closets. She gave the alarm, and an officer of the police took the fellow into custody. He gave the name of John Miller, and is well known to the detectives as a professional thief. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $800 bail to appear at Court.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF FELONY.—Three well-known characters, named James McCue, Patrick Murphy, and James McClintock, were arrested at different places yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery occurring some time since. They were handed over to the charge of Chief-of-Detectives B. Franklin, by whom the warrants were issued.

A SPECIMEN OF YOUTHFUL HORSE-JOCKEYING.—A good illustration of the goaheadtiveness in crime in the young generation came to our notice this morning. Four young scamps, the ringleader of whom, Isaac McKinney, was only twelve years old, having an intense desire to improve themselves in equestrianism, made love to a "Bucephalus" belonging to a Mr Fagley, and which was quietly chewing its cud in the front of his stables on second street, above Lehigh avenue, yesterday morning.

After securing his charger, McKinney, with three others, John Erwin, Robert Kane, and James Montgomery, escorted it to the Horse Market, and traded it there for a gallant "Arabian" (a mare probably worth $1·25) and $3 "to boot." As the "Bucephalus" was worth at least $40, the bargain was a bad one any way we look at it. However, the young "jockeys" hired a stable at seventy-five cents a week to keep their Arabian, and were congratulating themselves on sundry equestrian experiments in the Park, when the police bounced down on them and razed their castles in Spain down to the very foundations. They were introduced to Alderman Clouds, who, after hearing the particulars of their adventures, held them in the sum of $300 each to appear at Court.

A FREE FIGHT.—There was a free fight started at Second and Christian streets early this morning, shortly after 1 o'clock. It appears that James Ellinger and several others belonging to rival fire companies had met at this point to have a skirmish. They did meet. For a few minutes the fight waxed hot, and heads were hit wherever seen with "blackjacks" and "knuckles," and other articles. When the police appeared the combatants scattered.

Ellinger was caught as he was in the act of "pounding" John Walls, who was also taken into custody. James Cody was also arrested as having a finger in the pie. There were a blackjack and the broken barrel of a pistol picked up on the field of battle, but no eyes, noses, or ears. Ellinger was committed by Alderman Tittermary for assault and battery with intent to kill, and the others were discharged.

A MOST DETERMINED DISTURBER OF THE PEACE.—There are some men who are in a moderate way deterred from getting into a new difficulty before an old one grows cold. But the "rough," William Baker, it appears, is not one of "them sort." He, it is alleged, committed an assault and battery on a defenseless woman a day or two ago, and got off on bail. Last night, while at the house of a Mr. Bechler, in Front street, below Noble, he got into another disturbance, and picking up a chair, struck an old grey-headed man, named Lewis Showaker, on the head with it, knocking him senseless. Baker was arrested at six o'clock last evening, and was held by Alderman Toland in $500 bail to answer, being the second offense within three days.

SHOVING THE "QUEER."—Four enterprising colored individuals, named respectively Theodore Butler, Matthew Backless, Charles Lockman, and Ezekiel Porter, were arrested in a restaurant under the Colored Masonic Hall, Eleventh street, below Lombard. Above the sounds of revelry were waxing fast and furious, when these "shovers" undertook to carry out their nefarious purpose of uttering a worthless one-dollar greenback. The police got wind of something of the kind going on, and caught them in the very act. No other bills were found on them, although several had been passed that same night. They were all held by Alderman Swift for a further hearing.

RATHER AN ODD CASE.—Pat, or Paddy Campbell, as he is usually called, was concerned in rather an odd piece of swindling. It appears that Paddy went to the house of a person living at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets shortly after midnight this morning, and calling the lady of the house, represented that her husband was in the lock-up, and that $3 was necessary to get him out. She gave Pat the money, and he forgot to go after the incarcerated man. On getting wind of the true state of the case she had him arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Massey, he was held in $300 bail to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

NUISANCES.—After all that has been said in the papers, and in other places, about the organ-grinding nuisance, it still continues unabated. Every day arrests are made of persons who take advantage of the sympathies of our citizens for the returned soldiers to impose on them. There were two of these fellows, Andrew Barber and James Roland, arrested last evening, dressed up in army clothes and representing themselves as returned volunteers, who had a dolefully miserable old hand-organ. They had made considerable money by their speculation when they were arrested. They were arrested at Sixth and Arch streets, and had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, who held them in $400 bail on the charge of false pretenses.

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT MURDER CASE.—The police detective authorities have issued a reward for the missing ring and razor which were in the house the morning of the murder of Mrs. Miller. The razor is a common black-handled affair, with no unusual marks upon it. The ring is a common platen affair, not worth much. It has a sort of shield shaped, with a plain scroll engraved upon it. $50 reward will be offered for the recovery of either, if delivered at the Detective office, or $100 for both. There is a photograph of a man (who is pasted on one side) who was arrested as being the supposed murderer, to be seen at the Central Station.

A RECKLESS DRIVER.—An excitable "Jehu," by the name of Patrick Mooney, was arrested at Seventh and Sumpen streets, while driving through the street at a furious rate. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer. The affair occurred in the evening, when the street was crowded.

DIED IN THE STATION HOUSE.—One of the vagrant lodgers in the Ninth District Station House shuffled off his mortal coil last night in a very hasty manner. His name is John B Stees, and is what is known in song and legend as a "dummer." He was thirty-five years old.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—Jacob Smith, while in his cups, has, it is said, the habit of exercising his pugilistic propensities on the wife of his bosom. Whilst engaged in this rather cowardly amusement yesterday afternoon, he was arrested and taken before Alderman Fitch, who held him in $700 to answer.

THE LIBEL CASE.—There is being heard a continuation of the case of the Manager of the New Chesnut Street Theatre against the publisher of the *City Item*. There are a number of witnesses being examined on both sides by Recorder Eneu, before whom the hearing takes place.

A SAD CASE.—Ann McAffee, whilst wandering about the streets in a wretched condition, was arrested at Hope and Jefferson streets early yesterday morning. She is forty-five years old, is insane, and unable to take care of herself. Alderman Shoemaker sent her to the Almshouse.

FOUND.—About 4 o'clock this morning, a bundle of shoes was picked up by the sergeant of the Second District Police. They are now at the Southwark Hall Police Station awaiting an owner.

CHOLERA.—There were seven cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these, one case has proved fatal.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN NEW JERSEY.—There have been two deaths from cholera at Burlington, and one at Edgewater, New Jersey, which has caused some alarm in that locality.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & Co. invite the attention of the public to their new stock of goods for the fall and winter trade. Styles unapproached, workmanship unequalled, and prices the lowest. The price is marked in plain figures on all of the articles. Call and examine.
STOKES & CO.,
Under the Continental.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

A GROUP OF PERSONS EXAMINING A PHOTOGRAPH—One says, "How expressive the eyes!" another, "How soft the shadow!" while the third exclaims, "Oh! observe the rich fold in the drapery!" The picture was made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR and War of 1812.
Land Warrants wanted.
No. 50 South Third street,
Philadelphia.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—The largest and most elegant assortment in the city of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing.
M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

IF you desire perfect Pictures of any kind, go to Leonard May's Gallery, at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you. Give him a call.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—MILLER.—On the 25th instant, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. THOMAS J. FOSTER to Miss MAGGIE MILLER, both of this city.

GIRARD—DESBORDES.—On the 21st of August, by the Rev. Mr. Peters, Mr. PAUL E. GIRARD to Miss FANNY DESBORDES.

HARPER—TROTH.—On Thursday, the 27th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Howe, HENRY S. HARPER to ANNIE COATES, daughter of William P. Troth.

SAUNDERS—WORSLEY.—On the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 1500 S. Third street, by the Rev. Andrew Stewart, of Manayunk, Mr. JAMES H. SAUNDERS to Miss LIZZIE WORSLEY, all of this city.

DIED.

BATZIG.—On the 25th instant, JOHN BATZIG, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, also the Grand Lodge of Masons; Hermann Lodge, No. 125, of Masons; Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.; Jefferson Encampment, No. 48; Walhalla Lodge, No. 127, I. O. of O. F.; Grand Tribe of U. O. of R. M.; Tammany Tribe, No. 4, of U. O. of R. M.; Logan Encampment of U. O. of R. M.; Grand Lodge of U. O. of H.; Adolph Truetchler Lodge, No. 9, U. O. of H.; Grand Lodge of U. O. of S. M.; Concilium No. 1, U. O. of S. M.; Guttenburg, No. 5, of U. O. of S. M.; Philadelphia Beneficial Brotherhood; Harmony Beneficial Brotherhood; Washington Beneficial Brotherhood; Cecilia Singing Society; Mozart Mannerchor, and Lafayette Rose Company, No. 22, from the residence of his son-in-law, John H. Linn, No. 873 Green street, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

TROTH.—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, LIZZIE, wife of Edward Troth, and daughter of Andrew Manderson, of Edgewater, N. J.

The family and friends will assemble at Edgewater on Saturday morning, the 29th instant, at 9½ o'clock, or join the funeral at Chesnut street wharf at 11 o'clock, where carriages will be provided. To proceed to Laurel Hill cemetery.

TAILORS' GEESE, OF THE BROAD OR narrow patterns, of a variety of sizes and well finished Smoothing Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

COAL OIL FAUCETS, OF BRASS OR IRON; Brass Racking, Bottling, Liquor and Ale Cocks; Pewter Cork Stops and Faucets; Cork and Leather-lined Spigots; and several kinds of Molasses Gates, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

STAIR RODS, OF VARIOUS LENGTHS and breadths, and Stair Rod Eyes, Buttons and Bands, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 9 4 1m

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Philada., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 5

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER
No. 459 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 5 Next door to Post Office.

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
9 6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 437 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31 6

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

TRADE SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 4,
PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
WILL HOLD THEIR THIRD LARGE TRADE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR THE FALL OF 1866,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers,
9 28 5t No. 506 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21 5

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.
N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 5 No. 240 MARKET Street.

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,
NINTH and SANSOM Streets.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES
On Wednesday Morning, October 3,
At 10 o'clock, at the Bazaar will be sold
FOUR VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES
A beautiful two-seated no-top Carriage, by Rogers; Single and Double Harness, Covers, etc.
One original share of Stock and one Stall in Point Breeze Park.
The property of Colonel Charles T. Mathews.
Particulars in hand-bills at the Bazaar.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
9 28 4t Auctioneer.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business (health, education etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth3mrp) J. L. CAPEN
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 907 Chesnut street. Pianos reëathered without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

BOARDING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes Board in a private family, central location. Address FRANK, "Evening Telegraph" office. 9 27 3t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY modern Brick Residence No. 1824 SPRUCE Street, 22 feet front, with three-story double back buildings, and lot 133 feet deep, to Dobbins street; has two bath rooms, water closets, permanent basins and replete with every extra modern convenience. Price $26 000, clear of all incumbrance. Terms accommodating. Can be seen on application to
WILLIAM M. FARR,
9 27 7t* No. 324 CHESNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST street, at 18,000, 22,000, and $28,000. Also, a superior medium size House No. 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

FOR RENT.—A HANDSOMELY FINISHED DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1417 SPRUCE Street. Apply on the premises for particulars, between 9 and 10 A. M. 9 27 3t*

OFF THE TRACK!
BEST BREAD EVER MADE!
AERATED BREAD,
MADE WITHOUT YEAST, HANDS, OR FERMENTATION.
Never SOUR—a perfect protection against CHOLERA. It is raised by Carbonic Acid Gas, which is the best known DISINFECTANT.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD if it can be proved by competent witnesses that it is unhealthy.
MADE WHOLLY BY MACHINERY.
CURES DYSPEPSIA SURE!
Call for it at your Grocery.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 3 mwf1m8p] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.
Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.
1866.
Aug. 31. Eliza Hopkins, Executrix of CATHARINE HOPKINS, deceased.
" 31, Adam Siter, Administrator of SARAH SITER, deceased.
" 31, Adam Siter, Executor of EDWARD SITER, deceased.
" 31, Lewis Yonker, Administrator of DANIEL YONKER, deceased.
Sept. 1. Joseph R. Jones, Administrator d. b. n. of SARAH A. EMERY deceased.
" 1, John Hulme and William H. Wilson, Executors and Trustees of THOMAS HULME, deceased.
" 3, Isaiah Davis, Administrator of ARCHIBALD CAIRNS deceased.
" 3, Louisa Keilleon, Administratrix of FRANCIS KEILLEON, deceased.
" 4, Edward Weir, Administrator of JACOB OSTERMAN, deceased.
" 5, Isaac Jeanes and C. E. Rennels, Executors of SILAS S. RENNELS deceased.
" 5, William and Richard B. Duane, Executors of WILLIAM J. DUANE, deceased.
" 6, William Knight, Administrator of JOHN KNIGHT, deceased.
" 8, John J. Hess, Executor of CHARLES GILBERT, deceased.
" 8, Edward Yard, Executor of JAMES C. GILMORE, deceased.
" 10, Robert McKnight and William Taylor, Executors of THOMAS TAYLOR, deceased.
" 11, Samuel McManemy, Administrator of ANN FARRAN, deceased.
" 13, Charles J. Hendrickson, Guardian of JULIA C., ISABELLA, and FREDERICK P. WIKOFF, late minors.
" 18, Wilhelmina C. Fronefield, Administratrix of CHARLES FRONEFIELD, M. D., deceased.
" 18, A. C. Gibson, Executor of KIMSEY DURELL, deceased.
" 18, Henry S. Hagert, Administrator of DALLAS A. KNEASS, Jr., deceased.
" 19, Robert Howard and Charles M. S. Leslie, Trustees under the will of JOHN LOGE, for LOUISA SCHEUNEMAN (now LEDEBUR), late a minor.
" 19, Frederick Anne, Administrator of HENRY GRANGER, deceased.
" 19, James Hodgdon and Joseph A. Warne, Executors of WILLIAM DEWHURST, deceased.
" 19, Rebecca J. Smith, Executrix of FRANKLIN G. SMITH, deceased.
" 20, George E. Taylor, Administrator of GEORGE TAYLOR, deceased.
" 20, Samuel P. Robinson, Administrator of ANNIE J. ROBINSON, deceased.
" 20, Thomas G. Morton, Guardian of ALGERNON MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Co., Guardian of ALGERNON MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co., Guardian of CHARLES M. MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Thomas G. Morton, Guardian of CHARLES M. MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardian of WILLIAM D. A. HOSEIR, late a minor.
" 20, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardian of MARY JANE FOOTE, late a minor.
" 21, John Reid, Administrator of MATTHEW THOMPSON, deceased.
" 21, John Willits, Administrator of GEORGE S. WILLITS, deceased.
" 22, Mahlon Fox, Administrator of HORATIO G. WORRALL, deceased.
" 25, Josephine Young, Administratrix of WILLIAM R. BANNEN, deceased.
" 25, Margaret Ogden, Administratrix of MARY DICKINSON, deceased.
" 25, Henry Harden, Executor of JOHN LAWTON, deceased.
" 25, Harry G. Clay, Trustee of RICHARD A. McCREE, deceased.
" 25, Charles Karsner, Administrator of GEORGE JAGGAR deceased.
" 25, J. Cooke Longstreth, Administrator of ELISHA P. COOKE, deceased.
" 26, Ignaz Kohler and Martin Kohler, Administrators of FIDEL KOHLER, deceased.
" 26, James Ryan, Guardian of JAMES and CATHARINE KELLY, children of JAMES and BRIDGET KELLY, deceased.
" 27, Levi Eldridge, et al., Executors of JEREMIAH ELDRIDGE deceased.
" 27, Nancy B. Peters, Executrix of SARAH PETERS, deceased.
" 27, William F. Hansell, Administrator of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased.
" 27, Marshall Scott and Joseph C. Fleming, Administrators c. t. a. of JOSEPH FLEMING, deceased.
" 27, Anna Stewart, Administratrix of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased.
" 27, John H. Taylor, M. D., Administrator d. b. n. of PHEBE MARONY, deceased.
" 27, Eli K. Price, Administrator of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased.
9 28 14t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, Deakyne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover. Passenger and freight line. 9 22 2w

80,—EIGHTY SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPHS of Female Beauties will be sent free by mail for 50 cents. Address A. SMITH & CO., Box 23, Station A, NEW YORK. 9 25 6t*

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH Street.

STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
In the making of SHIRT BOSOMS I use the best Irish Linen of my own importation, and employ the best machine-operators in the city. I am thus enabled to supply my customers with
BOSOMS OF UNEQUALLED QUALITY
Plain Plaits, All Sizes.
Fancy Small Plaits.
Mixed Plaits.
Woven Shirt Bosoms, from 37½ Cents.
Embroidered Shirt Bosoms.
Wristbands, Etc. Etc.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
I import the best Linens made in Ireland. Full lines of all qualities in
Heavy Golden Flax Irish Linens.
Imperial Irish Linen.
Medium Irish Linen.
Fine Fronting or Bosom Linen.
French Linen, Etc.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER,
9 17 tf2 3irp No. 828 ARCH Street.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
Lambrequins, Chair and Sofa Coverings, Etc.,
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPASADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
New Style Brocke and Satin Striped Reps and Terry,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,
The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired in the newest and most tasteful manner in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 14 fmw6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
Splendid quality
CORDED SILK POPLINS,
Also, one invoice of
IRISH POPLINS,
in choice shades.
A full line of
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
from $1·25 to $1·75.
I have now in stock, a complete and elegant assortment of rich
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPE POPLINS,
All-wool Plaids, only 75 cents.
3000 yards two yards wide
ENGLISH MERINOES,
in all the choice shades, 4¼ yards for a dress, only $1·25.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Good old Waltham Shirting, only 25 cents.
Best 5-4 Pillow Case Muslin for 31 cents.
All the most popular makes at low prices.
A full line of
SHAKER, BALLARDVILLE, OPHRA, AND PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS.
Heavy Red Twilled Flannel, only 37½ cents.
Good Canton Flannel, only 25 cents.
G. D. WISHAM,
9 22 mwf3m NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
NO. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four Doors from Arch.
I would most respectfully announce to the Ladies generally that I have now open a most carefully selected stock of
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
Comprising
TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS,
In all widths, qualities, and styles.
VELVET RIBBONS,
Black, colored, every width and shade.
BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS,
In all desirable shades.
Also, a handsome assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, ETC.,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS
Of the newest shapes and styles. Ornaments, Malines, the best
FRENCH AND NEW YORK YORK BONNET FRAMES, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. No trouble to show goods.
JULIUS SICHEL,
9 27 12t] No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
Country orders carefully, as heretofore attended to.

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors, Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies, give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 819 ARCH STREET.
Novelties opening daily in
REAL LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS.
Thread Veils—Bargains
Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
Real Val. Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves etc. 9 27 12t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM B. WRIGHT and JONATHAN J. MORRISON, surviving Executors under the last will and testament of CHAS. WRIGHT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, October 12, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of